

THE EQUITY.

No. 51, 35TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1917.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Paid Up Capital .. . \$4,000,000
 Rest .. . 4,750,000

95 Offices throughout Canada

Farmers' Banking

receives careful, courteous attention. Savings Bank Department at every Branch.

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FORT COULONGE BRANCH, J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.
 CAMPBELLS BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.
 PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting Mgr.

O. Y. B. members are reminded of the regular meeting Wednesday next—10th.

You can buy the same from us as from any city dealer, of Eastman's Kodaks and supplies. Amateur finishing a specialty. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

Farmers who have beans for sale will do well to communicate with us before selling.

G. F. HODGINS' Co., Ltd.

The regular monthly meeting of Shawville H. M. Club will be held at the home of Mrs. H. Millar on Thursday evening of this week. Musical program.

Rev. F. White of Bristol will exchange services on Sunday next with Rev. Charles Reid, of Charlevoix. Hour of service at St. Stephen's, Greer Mount, 10.30 a. m.; St. Matthew's, Charlevoix, 2.30 p. m.

The Elmside Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Miss Cuthbertson, Norway Bay, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Program: Each member bring her fancy work; Roll Call; Opinions of Shawville Fair.

ANOTHER DOLLAR for the Soldier's Tobacco Fund has been handed in to this journal from Mrs. Charles Taber, of Wyman, Que., for which we thank the gentleman in behalf of the boys at the front.

THE EQUITY learns with regret, through her son William, of the serious illness of Mrs. James Harrison, an old subscriber of this paper, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Ritchie, at North Bay, Mrs. Harrison has passed the four-score milestone, being now in her 85th year.

A good friend of THE EQUITY, a resident of Yarm neighborhood, who read our item a few weeks ago in reference to "Canada's Grand Old Man"—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, became inspired with a resolve to tell the Editor of another gentleman, who should, in his opinion, be entitled to the distinction of being called "Pontiac's Grand Old Man"—Mr. Andrew Hanna, of the same neighborhood, who is in his 97th year, and still clear in mind and enjoying comparatively good health, as is evidenced by the fact of his having helped to stook some of the present season's harvest. It is hardly likely anyone will dispute our friend's contention. Then hats off to Mr. Hanna!

There is to be a special meeting of the County Council on Wednesday next—Oct. 10, for the purpose of revising the Valuation Rolls. This work is usually done at the Sept. meeting, but by reference to the minutes of the late Sept. meeting, it will be seen that this could not be done because some of the rolls had not yet been received by the County Secretary. In view of this, it was proposed on motion of Councillors O'Reilly and Dagg that the matter be left over till the regular December meeting; but an amendment by Councillors McDonald and Kennedy that a special session (as indicated above) be called for the purpose of dealing with the rolls, carried 10 to 7. The question of the expense of calling such special session aside, if those favoring the amendment considered the revision a matter of such urgency that it could not wait till December, would it not have been better to adjourn the Sept. meeting to a date to be determined by the Secretary when the rolls were all deposited in his office? As it is, the Council is summoned to meet on Wednesday next for the express purpose of dealing with those rolls; and if they are not all in (and the chances are some of them may not be) what then? Will the Board decide on calling another special session, or will the matter be allowed to stand till December, as might reasonably have been done in the first instance?

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A few articles of household furniture, in good repair. Apply at once to MRS. HEMAN LESTER, Shawville.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Geo. Hodgins returned from her visit to Massey, Ont., last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Connelly, of Eau Claire, Ont., have been visiting friends in this section during the past week or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Box, of Pembroke, and formerly residents of Shawville, were among the numerous visitors at the Fair on Friday.

Mrs. Jno. Beamish, of Renfrew, accompanied by her daughter Miss Muriel, Mrs. New and Miss Helen Coolican were in town for the Fair on Thursday.

Mr. Willie Barnett, who during the past summer, has been engaged at drainage survey work in connection with Macdonald College, was home during Fair time, and left on Monday to resume his studies at the College.

Fair Notes.

Mrs. R. McArthur and son Walker, of Lacute, in the course of a motor trip to different points where relatives reside, timed their plans to hit Shawville during Fair time.

Mr. M. J. Hughes, formerly of Collfield, and who has been a resident of New York for the past fifteen years, was at Shawville Fair on Wednesday last, accompanied by Mrs. Hughes, Dr. McNally and his sisters Mrs. McNally and Mrs. Charlebois.

Mr. H. Kedey, of Fitzroy Harbor, who conducted a store in Shawville some thirty odd years ago was a Fair visitor last week.

Mr. Hiram Richards, of Elmside, who has just returned from a four-years' sojourn in B. C., was here too, and was greeted with many hearty handshakes from old friends.

Mr. John Black, the well-known Ottawa insurance man took in the Show as usual. John never misses the big County event.

In connection with the Fair, R. McJanet of Yarm, possesses a record, which for antiquity, at least, knocks everything else off the perch. He has been a vendor of refreshments every year during a period of 40 years, and Robert is as frisky as a colt yet.

The youngsters miss the merry-go-round, oh so much. And we believe Conn misses it too!

Something in the line of decoration at the Rink, would have improved things, and this could have been done, had citizens been invited to lend a hand.

Mr. G. A. Howard was at the business end of the megaphone and was glad when the curtain rang down on the final act. It's no cinch.

Conspicuous in the Renfrew contingent (because he is so well known here) was Mr. Harry Moss, in good humor as usual.

Requests have been made to THE EQUITY to state that the boy Kenneth Cotie, connected with the lamentable shooting accident at Starks Corners two weeks ago, is the son of Mr. Albert Cotie, of Pembroke.

There were many in attendance at the memorial service to the late Lance-Corp. John X. Landry, in St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening. The sacred edifice was appropriately decorated for the solemn event, and the service was of a special character, with suitable music. The Rector preached a very impressive sermon from St. Paul's 1st Epistle to Corinthians—Chap. 15: 50.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

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 GEN. MANAGER .. . D. C. MACAROW.

Paid up Capital .. . \$7,000,000
 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .. 7,250,984
 Total Assets Nov. 30, 16, .. . 108,956,996

230 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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BY PRODUCING BY NOT WASTING BY SAVING

Any portion of your earnings deposited with us is a start in the right direction.

Sending money to the Boy on leave or convalescing in England. We forward money by cable or draft.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

W. F. DRUM .. . Manager, Shawville
 A. A. REID .. . Manager, Quyon.

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Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more. More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions. We are HEADQUARTERS for Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

D. E. HENRY, PRESIDENT.
 Cor. Bank and Sparks Sts.

Keep a record of your outings, your children and your stock, by purchasing a kodak. I have a complete stock from \$1.25 up. H. IMISON.

FARMERS' ATTENTION—Anyone requiring repairs for Percival Implements of any kind may procure the same by leaving their orders with me, as I have now in stock a supply of Plough Repairs, etc. A. E. WILSON, Agent.
 R. R. No. 1, Wyman.

Births

At Renfrew, Ont., on Sept. 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Corrigan, a son.

At Ladysmith, Que., on Friday, Sept. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. McKee, a daughter.

Master Arthur Argue has presented THE EQUITY with a cucumber, which makes our friend Ben Anderson's look like 30 cents. Arthur's specimen measures exactly 16 inches long, and girths around the middle 13½ inches. Weight 5½ lbs. Who can beat this? And echo answers, who?

A petition has been received by the Government at Quebec signed by 8,089 electors of the city of Quebec advocating the application of the Canada Temperance Act in that city, and asking that a vote on the question be taken. An order-in-council has, therefore, been passed providing that a vote shall be taken at Quebec on October 4th.

BREAKING THE LAW.—The season for hunting deer with dogs this year is from Nov. 1st to Nov. 10th, inclusive. We thought this information was pretty generally known, but reports coming from Clarendon Front, would indicate that some people have not been so advised, or they are deliberately violating the law for which there are heavy penalties. Parties who are responsible for deer hounding before the proper time are running a great risk, and if the game inspector gets wise to it, there is likely to be trouble ahead for them.

Sergt. Harry McNally Receives Military Medal.

Mr. John McNally, of Caron, Sask., has received word that his son Sergt. Harry McNally who is now in Ontario Military Hospital, Eng., suffering from wounds in back and right arm, has been awarded the Military Medal for conspicuous bravery whilst on duty during the recent hard fighting at Lens. The young soldier had just returned to France from having spent his first and hard earned leave of absence which he enjoyed with friends at Horbury, Eng.

Report of the Fair and prize list on 8th and 4th pages.

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GOWLING Business College
 OTTAWA, ONT.

Has proved itself to be Canada's Best Business, Shorthand and Civil Service School by taking the SIX highest places in open competition with all business and shorthand schools in Canada on the Civil Service Examinations of May last.

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowing's Advocate.

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Every Willis Graduate is Working.

Increased attendance 45% or nearly one-half increase in our shorthand department last year and "NO QUITTERS." Nowadays when the nation wants you best be sure that you attend a school that can assure you of a good position. When every dollar counts investigate closely. A cheap course and no position is no good at any price today.

A reasonable charge for an excellent course with a good situation at the end is worth while.

The established position of Willis College (21 years) with the employer is worth to each student and graduate far more than the cost of a course. It means sure employment in the best positions.

Send for our catalogue. N. I. HARRISON, Principal.
 1309 Sparks Street, entrance between Ketchum's & Sims.
 A position for every Willis Graduate.

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COMPANY, LIMITED
 EYES EXAMINED
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QUALITY GLASSES
 GROUND AND FITTED
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552 ST. CATHERINE WEST
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You undoubtedly have a few new pictures you would like framed. Call and see samples. Picture framing a specialty. H. IMISON.

Lost.—On Shawville Fair grounds on Friday, Sept. 28, a pair of lady's nose glasses. Finder will much oblige by returning to Miss C. Argue, Yarm, or leaving at this office. Reward offered.

FOR SALE—Three Chestnut Mares—suitable for driving or general purpose. Price on application to the undersigned. DONALD FRASER, 4th Range, Clarendon.

FOR SALE—1 second-hand 14 H.P. portable Waterloo engine in first class repair. MACLEAN MACHINE WORKS, Campbells Bay, Que.

CONCRETE CULVERTS, PIPES AND curbing for wells sold at Works Co. made with Municipalities to manufacture Pipes in their own localities. H. T. McDOWELL & SON, Shawville Que.

WANTED—Cotton Mill Workers.—Positions open for Experienced workers in Card, Spinning and Weave departments. Entire families can be employed; will arrange transportation if necessary. Good wages paid all beginners. The work is easy to learn and steady. Clean mill and well ventilated. Apply DOMINION TEXTILE CO., Kingston, Ont.

THE HARDWARE STORE

PAINTS PAINTS

- A Real Bargain -

We have a quantity of Ready Mixed Paints on hand, remnants of lines we have discontinued, which we want to clear out

Price 40c. per quart can.

This is a bargain you can't pick up every day. Don't miss it—Colors are all good.

A few good Vinegar Barrels for sale cheap.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

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COLD WEATHER GOODS.

Our range of Men's Sweaters is real good and prices moderate considering the very high price of wool. Examine our stock and judge for yourself.

Men's Underwear

Pure Wool Unshrinkable, per suit	\$3.00
Wool	2.50
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Good ass't. Fall Top Shirts

75c. to \$2.00 each.

Peabody Overalls and Smocks,
 \$4.00 per suit.

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A full range of

Caps	Socks
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It will pay you to secure your cold weather wants early this fall.

W. A. HODGINS

The AUTOMOBILE

Bits of Knowledge For the Motorist

The holes drilled in muffler sometimes are rough and ragged, with the result that the escaping gases set up a whistling noise anything but agreeable. Smoothing off the rough edges will usually eliminate the unwelcome sound.

A set of carbon scrapers should be part of the equipment of every car. Besides using them to clean the cylinders of carbon they are useful for scraping mud from the engine or other places.

It is not advisable to use them alone when removing carbon. The lumps of soot fall down on top of the pistons and help to clog the muffler unless they are blown out by an air hose or a tire pump.

If it is inconvenient to have the cylinders burned out, then use a carbon solvent. One of the best is half ammonia and half kerosene. Put the piston at top of compression stroke so that the valves will be closed. Fill cylinder full of mixture, scraping the piston head and head of the cylinder with the carbon scrapers. The liquid must then be removed with air oil gun.

If you are in doubt as to the value of this treatment try the following experiment: Place some soot in a bottle and pour in equal parts of kerosene and ammonia. Shake it thoroughly. The mixture will become so discolored as to be opaque,

showing its solvent action on carbon.

"If you're in the least in doubt about your tires, better get new ones if you are going to drive on a vacation trip," says a service man. "You don't want to carry the haunting thought that you have a casing or two that may let go any minute when you are supposed to be out for enjoyment. The tires you take off may be carried as spares, and you'll be assured of a trouble-free trip."

When following other cars on a crowded country road, watch out for a sudden stop. Get in the habit of running the car slightly off the road, if there is room, so that if the brakes do not hold you will be in no danger of hitting the car ahead.

Keep your eye on the road. Many operators are continually looking down at their feet, at the accelerator pedals, etc., while operating. This takes their attention away from the road, which is dangerous. With a little practice you can soon locate all the necessary pedals, etc., without looking for them. This is the only safe way to drive.

Make sure your breathing tube screen is not clogged. Hold your hand over it while the engine is running and see if air is puffed out. If not, investigate and clean out the obstruction. If allowed to remain it will put a harmful back pressure on the pistons, which will cut down the power of the engine.

PERILOUS DUTIES OF WINGED NAVY

TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ENEMY LINES.

Men Find They Have Other Things to do Than Use a Camera and Dodge the Archies.

Recently the Royal Navy Air Service undertook a photographic reconnaissance of the entire Belgian coast from Nieuport to the Dutch frontier. The work in progress at Ostend and Zeebrugge, the activities of submarines and destroyers inside the basins, locks, quays and gun emplacements and the results of bombs dropped thereon the night before were all faithfully recorded by these aerial cameras. The negatives were developed and printed, the resultant birdseye pictures enlarged, studied through stereoscopic lenses and finally given to the monitors "for information and guidance." Since it is not given to every one to recognize the entrance to a dugout or a group of searchlights as they appear from a height of 20,000 feet, the photographs were embellished with explanatory notes for the benefit of any one unaccustomed to such unfamiliar aspects of creation.

The Germans say they are a modest people. They were as busy as beavers, and they resented these importunate photographers with all the fervor that springs from true modesty. Their anti-aircraft guns plastered the intruders with bursting shrapnel, and from every coast aerodrome Boche machines rose like a cloud of angry hornets to give battle. Yet day after day fresh plates find their way to the developing trays, and a comparison between the official reports of the flight, couched in a laconic terseness of phrase that is good to read, and the amazing results obtained gives perhaps the truest measure of the work performed by these very gallant gentlemen.

Every Detail Photographed

Not a spadeful of earth can be turned over or a trowel of cement added to a bastion along the coast but a note appears a day or two later upon the long chart which adorns the record office of this particular squadron. A crumpled escorting machine may have come down out of the clouds, eddying like a withered leaf, to crash somewhere behind the German lines; there may be somewhere near the shore a broken boy in goggles and leather lying amid the wreckage of his last flight. Such is the price paid for a few more dots added in red ink to a couple of feet of chart.

The work of these photographic recorders, pilot and observer alike, differs from all other forms of war flying. Their sole duty is to take photographs, not haphazard but of a given objective. This necessitates steering a perfectly steady course, regardless of all distraction, such as bursting "Archies" and angry Albatross fighters. They leave the fighting to their escorts and their fate to Providence.

The observer, peering earthward through his view finder, steers the pilot by means of reins until he sights the line on which the desired series of photographs are to be taken; once over this the pilot flies the machine on an undeviating course, and the observer proceeds to take photographs. When all the plates have been exposed they turn around and return home with what remains of the escort. On occasions the escort have vanished, either earthward or in savage pursuit of resentful though faint hearted Boches; this is when the homing photographers' moments are apt to become crowded with incident.

Adventure 12,000 Feet Above Earth

One such adventure deserves to be recorded. It happened about 12,000 feet above Mother Earth. The official reports, typed in triplicate, covered some dozen lines; the actual events, an equal number of minutes; but the story should live through eternity.

"While exposing six plates," says the official report of this youthful recording angel, "observed five H. A.'s cruising." H. A. stands for hostile aeroplane. "Not having seen escort since turning inland, pilot prepared to return. Enemy separated, one taking up position above tail and one ahead. The other three glided toward us on port side" (observe the navy speaking) "firing as they came."

"The two diving machines fired over one hundred rounds, hitting pilot in shoulder."

As a matter of sober fact, the bullet entered his shoulder from above and behind, breaking his left collarbone, and emerged just above his heart, tearing a jagged rent down his breast. Both his feet, furthermore, were pierced by bullets, but the observer was not concerned with petty detail. "Observer held fire until H. A., diving on tail, was within five yards."

Here it might be mentioned that the machines were hurtling through space at a speed in the region of one hundred miles an hour. The pilot of the H. A. having swooped to within speaking distance, pushed up his goggles and laughed triumphantly as he took his sight for the shot that was to end the fight. But the observer had his own idea of how the fight should end.

"Then shot one tray into pilot's face," he says with curt relish, "and watched him stall, sideslip and go spinning earthward in a trail of smoke."

Wounded Pilot Lands Machine

He then turned his attention to his own pilot. The British machine was barely under control, but as the observer rose in his seat to investigate the foremost gun fired and the aggressor ahead went out of control and dived, nose first, in helpless spirals.

Suspecting that his mate was badly wounded in spite of this achievement, the observer swung one leg over the side of the fuselage and climbed onto the wing—figure for a minute the air pressure on his body during this gymnastic feat—until he was beside the pilot. Faint and drenched with blood, he had, nevertheless, got his machine back into complete control.

"Get back, you ass!" he said through white lips in response to inquiries as to how he felt. The ass got back the way he came and looked around for the remainder of the H. A.'s. These, however, appeared to have lost stomach for further fighting and fled.

The riddled machine returned home at 100 knots, while the observer, having nothing better to do, continued to take photographs. "The pilot, though wounded, made a perfect landing." Thus the report concludes.

NEW ROADS IN FRANCE.

French Highways, Always Good, Are Being Improved by British Troops.

Hundreds of miles of the smooth, white macadam roads of Northern France will remain for many years after the war as a real memorial to the devastated towns the Germans left after their retreat in the spring.

All over Northern France the roads are being widened and resurfaced with stone and rubble taken from the wrecked houses of Peronne, Albert, Arras and countless other ruined towns and villages.

As fast as the British soldiers clear away the debris of the towns it is piled into lorries and distributed in heaps along the main roads. There German prisoners toil the day long pounding it into level patches, which the great steam rollers, many of them bearing familiar American names, grind quickly into smooth macadam for the business of transport.

The brick and stone of these old buildings make as good road material as could be obtained anywhere, and the work of the German dynamiters has been so thorough that much of it is crushed fine enough to need no further preparation.

The roads of Northern France always were excellent, but they never were better than to-day. The only complaint travellers had against them in the old days was that the paved strip in the centre was too narrow. That complaint cannot be made after the British highway plans have been completed, for all the main highways will be macadamized to a width permitting three broad gauge lorries to run abreast, and even the byways will have a paved surface wide enough to allow traffic to pass easily at any point.

Excessive dustiness is the only fault to-day, for war economies will not permit the use of precious oil on roadways.

There is little need anywhere in this district for straightening roads or altering routes, because the roads of Northern France mostly run straight as an arrow's flight. Most of the great highways were laid out in Napoleon's time by military surveyors, and their strategic value and importance always has been kept primarily in mind by the French Government.

A mash, made of milk with a mixture of shorts and crushed oats, will reduce the cost of feeding fowls.

CANADA WILL PROTECT BIRDS

Farmers and Sportsmen Benefit by New International Measures.

The international Convention for the protection of migratory birds in Canada and the United States, ratified in December last, constitutes the most important and far-reaching measure ever taken in the history of bird protection. It affords the best means of ensuring not only a cessation of the decrease in the numbers of our migratory birds such as the insectivorous birds, the wild-fowl, waders and sea birds, but, in many cases, it assures an increase in their numbers which have been ruthlessly depleted. It affects over 1,000 species of our chief insect-eating and game birds. It guarantees to the farmer the continued existence of the insect-eating birds, the most powerful and active allies he has in the fight against the destroyers of his crops; and it guarantees to the sportsman a never-failing supply of ducks, geese, and other game birds.

In fulfillment of its obligations under the Convention, the Canadian Government introduced the Migratory Birds Convention Bill to carry out the provisions of the Convention, and this measure has recently passed both houses of Parliament. As soon as assent is given to the bill, regulations will be promulgated fixing close seasons.

In the case of insectivorous birds, it will be unlawful to kill them or to take their eggs at any time of the year. The close seasons on ducks and geese will not exceed three and one-half months, and the dates of opening and closing will be fixed in accordance with local conditions and after consultation with the proper authorities in the different provinces. On a number of birds, such as the cranes, swans, curlew and most of the shore-birds, with the exception of woodcock, snipe, certain plover and yellow-legs, which are becoming greatly reduced in numbers, a close season of ten years will be provided. The wood duck and elder duck will also be given special protection. Where they are injurious to agricultural or other interests, provision will be made for the killing of protected birds under special permit. Regulations will also be made to prohibit the shipment of migratory birds or their eggs during the close seasons and generally to govern the traffic in them and their eggs.

While the numbers of the migratory birds in Canada and the United States have been most seriously depleted by various causes, confidence is felt that, with international co-operation, and, particularly, the prohibition of spring shooting, a gradual increase in the abundance of our wild bird life will take place.

THE TRYST.

She came with luring looks; she came
With golden beck and wiles;
"And will you go with me," she said,
"Adown the amber aisles?"

Right willingly with her I went;
A rustling path she took;
With her eyes there were the dyes
Of gentians by the brook.

Her hair gave back the dappled sheen
Of sunlight on the corn,
And she had all the lovely mien
Of one to beauty born.

Hark!—'tis her wooing voice again
Calling from wood and rill!
'Tis Autumn bids me to the tryst
Beneath the crimsoned hill.

—Clinton Scollard.

A MOONLIGHT RAID.

Where riseth Britain
Like a strong castle,
Moated and girt by sea—
Ocean her vassal—

See, in the moonlight,
From the North Sea flying,
Come the great man-dragons
All earth defying!

Out of the Norseland,
Past where the Maelstrom roars,
Once sailed the twilight gods
Unto her shores;

Chained a millennium
Were Thor and Odin
Who came with their raven wings—
Now cometh Woden.

Rule, rule, Britannia,
Moated by sea—
Yield unto Dragon Gods
No sovereignty!

—M. E. Buhler.

ARRAS: CITY OF DESOLATION

MONUMENT TO THE BARBARITY OF THE GERMANS.

This Once Beautiful French City, a Noted Centre of Culture, is Ruined Beyond Repair.

It was raining and a chilly wind blew as we passed beneath a battered arch into the tragic desolation of Arras.

I have seen villages pounded by gunfire into hideous mounds of dust and rubble, their very semblance blasted utterly away; but Arras, shell torn, scarred, disfigured for all time, is a city still—a City of Desolation. Her streets lie empty and silent, her once pleasant squares are a dreary desolation, her noble buildings, monuments of her ancient splendor, are ruined beyond repair. Arras is a dead city, whose mournful silence is broken only by the intermittent thunder of guns.

Thus, as I paced these deserted streets, where none moved, save myself (for my companions had hastened on), as I gazed on ruined buildings that echoed mournfully to my tread, what wonder that my thoughts were gloomy as the day itself! I paused in a street of fair, tall houses, from whose broken windows curtains of lace, of plush and tapestry flapped mournfully in the chill November wind like rags upon a corpse, while from some dim interior came the hollow rattle of a door, while in every gust a swinging shutter groaned despairingly on rusty hinge.

Relics of a Vanished People.

Wherever I looked were evidences of arrested life, of action suddenly stayed; in one bedroom a trunk open with a pile of articles beside it to be packed; in another, a great bed, its sheets and blankets tossed askew by hands wild with haste; while in a room lined with bookcases a deep armchair was drawn up to the hearth, with a small table whereon stood a decanter and a half emptied glass and an open book whose damp leaves stirred in the wind now and then, as if touched by unseen fingers. Indeed, more than once I marvelled to see how, amid the awful wreckage of broken floors and tumbled ceilings, delicate vases and chinaware had miraculously escaped destruction. Upon one cracked wall a large mirror reflected the ruin of a massive carved sideboard, while in another house hard by a magnificent ivory and ebony crucifix yet hung above an awful twisted thing that had been a brass bedstead.

Here and there on either side this narrow street ugly gaps showed where houses had once stood, comfortable homes now only unsightly heaps of rubbish, a confusion of broken beams and rafters amid which divers familiar objects obtruded themselves, broken chairs and tables, a grandfather clock and a shattered piano whose melody was silenced forever.

Through all these gloomy relics of a vanished people I went slow-footed and heedless of direction until by chance I came out into the wide Place and saw before me all that remained of that stately building which for centuries had been the Hotel de Ville, the City Hall, now nothing but a crumbling ruin of noble arch and massive tower; even so, in shattered facade and mullioned windows one might yet see something of that beauty which had made it famous.

Oblivious of driving rain I stood bethinking me of this ancient city; how in the dark ages it had endured the horrors of battle and siege, had fronted the catapaults of Rome, heard the fierce shouts of barbarian assailants, known the merciless savagery of religious wars and remained a city still only for the cultured barbarian of to-day to make it a desolation.

The potato, long regarded by the fastidious as vulgar, is now joyously hailed as a life preserver.

Instead of planting a horse-chestnut, why not plant a real nut tree? Pecans, hickories, or English walnuts cost very little more than horse-chestnuts, make less litter, and produce a valuable crop.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Farm Crop Queries



Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

WINTER WHEAT POINTERS

Ontario farmers at this time are busy with their preparation of the winter wheat areas. They are taking special care to give the ground the very best preparation, since winter wheat this year means money. Prices are high and there seems every indication that they will remain so. In fact, wheat prices have but a very few times surpassed that obtained at the present time. The United States has just harvested a moderately large crop and the government is calling for an increase of over 30% of the crop produced in 1917. Uncle Sam aims at over a billion bushels of wheat this coming year.

Now, there are ways and means by which the average farmer can increase both his wheat and his net profits. Be sure to see that the seed-bed has very thorough preparation. A rough, lumpy wheat seed-bed leads to uneven planting, since many seeds are buried too deep and others fail to get sufficient covering.

If, after the ground is plowed, it has been carefully disked and harrowed, possibly rolled and harrowed also, the kernels of soil are packed sufficiently so that the moisture supply for the young growing wheat will be sufficient. This moisture supply is all important, because it is the carrier of plant-food.

The plant obtains nearly all of its food through its roots, and this food can be taken up only when it is dissolved in the soil moisture and root juices. If this very simple explanation were fully comprehended by all Ontario wheat growers, it would eliminate a great number of failures.

Winter wheat cannot grow in a pool of water. It has to face the rigors of a rather severe winter, hence bad drainage conditions tend to retard its development and subsequently weak, ill-nourished wheat makes an unsuccessful attempt to face the severity of the Canadian winter. It will be of little avail to seed winter wheat in ground that is poorly drained. Use well-drained ground so that the plant may have suitable growing conditions.

Volumes have been written about best varieties of wheat. The Canadian farmer is fortunate in that he can refer to his provincial or Dominion tests. On both the experimental fields of Ontario Agricultural College and the Dominion experimental farms, leading varieties of wheat are carefully tested year by year. Only those that show superior value are retained. After these have been carefully studied, recommendations are made on the basis of the results obtained. For Ontario the following varieties have been found to give good results: Banatka, American Banner, Imperial Amber, Yaroslav, Crimean Red. The first variety of wheat is especially good milling wheat, since it is hard and flinty and makes strong flour. Most farmers know that Dawson's Golden Chaff is one of the good varieties. This is a heavy yielder, but produces a rather soft grain.

There is something beside variety, however. All cows are not record-breakers. There are some that give ten, twelve and fifteen thousand pounds of milk in a year, and then again there are some that do not give enough milk to pay their board and are an actual expense to the farmer. To counter-balance this, there are a few that produce extraordinary high milking records, upwards of twenty thousand pounds or over a year. These are very valuable and their calves are eagerly sought as breeding stock.

It is just the same story with wheat. Just because a sample of wheat is of a particular variety is no criterion that it is of first-class quality. You should use a fanning mill to sift out the small and shriveled grain, because inferior plants take up soil room, absorb moisture, consume plant-food and fail to return the good results obtained from superior seed. If you have time, by all means test the vitality of the seed, that is, count out 100 wheat seeds. Place them between damp blotters, and keep them near the stove. In about four or five days the wheat should have sprouted sufficiently for you to count the number that are going to grow. If you find that the wheat sprouts but 80%, increase your quantity 20%, if you expect to get a normal stand.

Most farmers have wheat drills, but many good farmers have to rely upon sowing the winter wheat on the harrowed ground and then covering it by harrowing and rolling. If such is the case, be sure to take care that the seed is thoroughly covered. There should be very little difficulty this year as to the seed sprouting after it is planted, because the land has been blessed with seasonable showers.

In preparing the seedbed, be very careful to avoid using sprouted seed. In sprouted seed the little germ covering is broken. If seed has been sprouted and the sprout has been broken off, there is little likelihood that it would produce a good healthy plant.

You took good care to feed up the young calf or the young pigs early in the spring, because you determined to have strong, vigorous stock. The same care should be taken in the feeding of the wheat crop if best results are to be obtained.

Many farmers are interested in fertilizers this year, but unfortunately not all understand what fertilizers are, or how they should be used. Fertilizers are carriers of plant-food in such form that the plant-food quickly dissolves in the soil moisture and can be used by the crop. Now, some of the elements of the milk which the calf drank went to building its flesh. Other food in the milk went to building the bone of the animal. It is somewhat similar in the food of the plant. So that the farmer may know the relative amount of plant-grower, plant-ripening and plant-strengthening that the fertilizer carries, the Dominion Government in 1909 decreed that this should be stated on the bags in which the fertilizers are sold, and that the analysis should be guaranteed. Now, the farmer reads that the fertilizer contains 2 to 4% nitrogen, we shall say. That means that the mixture contains 40 to 80 lbs. of that kind of plant-food, which causes the wheat plant to grow rapidly. Manure contains to the ton about 15 lbs. of this kind of plant-food. Of course every bit of stock manure should be carefully spread on the ground and worked in, in order to increase the growth of the crops. Fertilizers should be used to supplement the manure, or to make it go two or three times as far.

We said that some of the food in the milk which the calf drank went to building the bone of the animal. Bone is composed of a combination of lime and phosphoric acid. Now, strange to say, it is the phosphorus from this same kind of a compound which is used by the plant to give strength to the growing plant and to hasten its maturity. The per cent. of phosphoric acid (P2O5) shown by the analysis on the bag, will tell you how much of this kind of plant-food there is in the mixture.

Under present international conditions, there is a great scarcity of the next plant-food ingredient, potash. Some fertilizers offer one per cent., but many are sold with only the first two ingredients of plant-food in them. Potash causes the formation of starch or the filling of the kernel. It also gives the plant power to resist disease. Speaking generally, wheat soils are fairly well supplied with potash, so the lack of this plant-food for wheat is not seriously noticed, as yet.

Now the plant never uses pure nitrogen, which is a gas, or pure phosphorus or potassium, which are metals. We said a ton of fertilizer carries from 40 to 80 lbs. of nitrogen, from 160 to 200 lbs. of phosphorus and possibly 20 to 40 lbs. of potash. The rest of the ton is made up of the carriers of these various plant-foods. Fertilizers will not supply humus, as manure does. They induce rapid root growth and consequently add to the humus of the soil, in so far as they produce this result, but they are not essentially a source of humus. They should be used then intelligently, knowing that they are concentrated plant-food.

Fertilizers may be new to some Ontario farmers, but they are not new in their use in wheat-growing sections. England has been using immense quantities of fertilizers for nearly 100 years. So have the eastern provinces of this country and the eastern states of our neighbors to the South. The State of Ohio, which produces large quantities of winter wheat, makes wide use of fertilizers. Prof. Thorne, Director of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, has recently pointed out that if the farmers in the county where the experiment station is located followed the fertilizer practices of the station, they would have increased their wheat yields 14 bushels per acre. It is not a question of theory, it is a point already demonstrated. Ohio Experiment Station has increased its wheat yields from 12 to 14 bushels per acre by proper fertilization; Indiana, 11.6 bushels; and Missouri, from 4 to 10 bushels where careful tests have been carried out. If such an increase can be accomplished on the Ontario farms this year, the farmers of the province can take great advantage of the high prices which must prevail this coming year.

We are all in the habit of condemning the man who has some sin of which we are not guilty, but may be the reason we are not guilty of his particular sin is because it does not appeal to us so strongly as some others do. We all have weaknesses, and what appeals to you might not tempt me. Instead of condemning our neighbor let us look to some of our own defects and see how far from perfection we may be.

THE CHILDREN'S FOOD

Questions Every Mother Should Ask Herself.

Did each child take about a quart of milk in one form or another? Have I taken pains to see that the milk that comes to my house has been handled in a clean way?

If I was obliged to serve skim-milk for the sake of cleanliness or economy, did I supply a little extra fat in some other way?

Were the fats which I gave the child of the wholesome kind found in milk, cream, butter, and salad oils, or of the unwholesome kind found in doughnuts and other fried foods?

Did I make good use of all skim-milk by using it in the preparation of cereal mushes, puddings, or otherwise?

Were all cereal foods thoroughly cooked?

Was the bread soggy? If so, was it because the loaves were too large, or because they were not cooked long enough?

Did I take pains to get a variety of foods from the cereal group by serving a cereal mush once during the day?

Did I keep in mind that while cereals are good foods in themselves, they do not take the place of meat, milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables?

Did I keep in mind that children who do not have plenty of fruit and vegetables need whole wheat bread and whole grains served in other ways?

Did each child have an egg or an equivalent amount of meat, fish, or poultry?

Did any child have more than this of flesh foods or eggs? If so, might the money not have been better spent for fruits or vegetables?

If I was unable to get milk, meat, fish, poultry, or eggs, did I serve dried beans, or other legumes thoroughly cooked and carefully seasoned?

Were vegetables and fruits both on the child's bill of fare once during the day? If not, was it because we have not taken pains to raise them in our home garden?

Did either the fruit or the vegetable disagree with the child? If so, ought I to have cooked it more thoroughly, chopped it more finely, or have removed the skins or seeds?

Was the child given sweets between meals, or anything that tempted him to eat when he was not hungry?

Was he allowed to eat sweets when he should have been drinking milk or eating cereals, meat, eggs, fruit or vegetables?

Were the sweets given to the child simple, i. e., unmixed with much fat or with hard substances difficult to chew, and not highly flavored?

Was the food served in a neat and orderly way and did the child take time to chew his food properly?



MENDING MELISSA'S DRESS

Elizabeth sat on a hassock mending Melissa's dress. Melissa was her oldest and largest doll, and Elizabeth did not know how she had managed to tear her new summer dress. Still, it did not matter much how it happened, after all. The only thing to do was to mend the dress, and since Melissa was not able to mend it herself Elizabeth was trying hard to do it for her. Besides, it was Elizabeth's birthday, and she was going to have a party in the afternoon. Of course Elizabeth not allow Melissa to wear a torn dress to the party.

It was a beautiful summer morning, and it was the hardest thing in the world to stay in the house on such a morning, let alone mending a dress that should not have been torn. Just outside the window there was a robin singing in a maple tree.

"Oh, come out! Oh, come out! Oh, come out!" the robin was singing, almost as plainly as a person could speak the words.

"I can't stand it much longer!" sighed Elizabeth. "But I just must mend this dress so that Melissa can go to the party. O dear! It's such a job!"

Then, just as she was putting some more thread in her needle, Teaser came bounding in through the door.

"Don't you dare to bother me, Teaser!" said Elizabeth. "I'm as busy as I can be!"

But Teaser was not to be put off in that way. He jumped round the room in little, short leaps, stopped in front of Elizabeth long enough to bark sharply, and then bounded to the door and back again.

"Yes, yes, Teaser," said Elizabeth. "I know that it is a beautiful day, and I want to go out and play with you, but this dress simply must be mended."

Teaser barked again. No doubt he knew very well what she said, but he had no idea of giving up so easily. Suddenly he seized Melissa's dress in his teeth and pulled it.

"Stop, Teaser!" cried Elizabeth. "Stop, I say, or you will tear it worse!"

But Teaser did not stop. He only pulled the harder. Suddenly, with an extra tug, he pulled the dress from Elizabeth's hands and dashed through the door, with the dress flying behind him. Elizabeth leaped from her hassock and ran after him.

"Come back! Come back!" she cried. "Come back here this instant, Teaser!"

Teaser looked over his shoulder and tried to bark, but, with the dress in his mouth, he did not succeed very well. Out of the yard he ran and down the road, with Elizabeth, now on the verge of tears, calling to him in vain as she pursued him.

Not far from the house Teaser suddenly stopped in the middle of the highway. He dropped Melissa's dress and began to sniff at a parcel that looked as if it had just fallen from a passing wagon. At first Elizabeth was so eager to pick up Melissa's dress, now more soiled and torn than ever, that she did not see the parcel; but Teaser barked again and danced round her in such a way that she had to notice it. She picked it up and ran with it back to the house.

"See, mother!" she cried. "See what Teaser found in the road, where he had dragged Melissa's dress—the horrid thing!"

The parcel bore no address. It was a long box, wrapped in plain brown paper. What could it be? Who could have lost it?

Melissa's mother decided to open it. Perhaps there would be a name or an address inside. And when they took off the wrapping paper and removed the cover, what do you suppose they found? A beautiful doll, about the size of Melissa, dressed in the loveliest clothes!

"Oh! Oh!" was all that Elizabeth could gasp; and Teaser, who was

much excited over the box and its wrappings, barked two or three times as loudly as he could.

Just then Elizabeth's father came in.

"Would you like that doll?" he asked.

"Like it!" cried Elizabeth. "Of course I would like it, but of course I can't have it! Some little girl has lost it—or some little girl's father was taking it home to her."

Then Elizabeth's father laughed, and took her on one knee and the wonderful doll on the other knee.

"Well," he said, still laughing, "that new doll has come to your birthday party. I was bringing her home from the village, and the parcel fell from the wagon just before I got here. Teaser saw it fall, but it was too large for him to carry, and he made you go and get it before I could go for it myself."

"Oh, then she's mine, after all!" said Elizabeth, and she seized the beautiful new doll from her perch on her father's other knee and hugged him and the doll at the same time. "And Teaser knew it all the time and was trying to tell me!"

A little later, when Elizabeth looked deeper into the box that the doll had come in, she found there several extra dresses. One of them she promptly gave to Melissa to take the place of the soiled and torn dress that was now fit only to be thrown away. And what a merry birthday party they had that afternoon, and Teaser enjoyed it quite as much as Melissa and the new doll enjoyed it!

Compost.

Well rotted manure or other organic matter is known as "compost," or when mixed with soil as "composted soil." This last is invaluable for use in greenhouses, hotbeds and cold frames where a rich soil is necessary in order to give quick action. The compost is mainly used for top dressing a growing crop, for fertilizing the soil in seed beds and for melon hills.

If it has not already been done measures should at once be taken by the gardener who contemplates growing vegetables under glass next spring to provide himself with a pile of composted soil. Composted soil is prepared by making a long flat topped pile of alternate layers of manure and grass sods turned upside down, or if this cannot be had use earth. The sides of the pile should be made as nearly perpendicular as possible and the top flattened to permit of the rains soaking in. It is well to build the pile in a shady place and, if the water is available, to give an occasional good soaking.

After the pile has been built and has been allowed to settle for a couple of weeks it should then be spaded over; that is, throwing the entire pile a shovelful at a time over into another place, in order to thoroughly incorporate the manure with the soil.

All weeds and other vegetable debris from the garden should be thrown into the pile. There is nothing better for this purpose than leaves. Do not burn leaves that fall in the autumn; rake them into a pile and permit them to decay, as they make a splendid fertilizer. If a neighbor wishes to dispose of leaves induce him to dump them on your compost pile.

Maple leaves make fine material for the compost heap. Pile them up and let them rot over winter and they will be ready for use as manure in the spring. A little lime spread after the leaves have been turned under will be sufficient to neutralize the soil. Oak leaves are more acid and a proportionately larger quantity of lime will be required.

Proper gardening requires a long period of preparation. Now is the time to begin preparations for another year.

The farmer grows his crops without any practical help from the government, and his right to them is indisputable.

The also originated in the southern part of Europe somewhat previous to 1845, and there are five or six still standing, have done constant service and are made of wood.



Your Problems



Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Mother:—Here is a sample day's diet for a three-year-old child. Breakfast, scraped fresh apple or orange juice, strained oatmeal and top milk, milk to drink. Morning lunch, milk, biscuit. Dinner, poached egg, tender vegetable put through sieve, stale bread and butter, corn starch pudding, milk to drink. Supper, rice and top milk, seedless jam sandwiches, milk to drink.

School Girl:—Try the following games at the party for your school friends:—

Hands and feet guessing—To play this game divide the party into two bands. One is sent out of the room, the other stays in it. Place a screen (one of the folding kind) in front of an open door. The members of the band that has been sent out of the room then walk past the open door behind the screen holding up one of their hands as they pass. The members of the band left in the room must then guess whose hand it is. For every hand guessed correctly a point is scored for the band. After all of one side has shown a hand it is the turn of the other side to go out and do the same. The side scoring the most points in the end wins.

If the feet are to be guessed instead of the hands, the screen should be raised a foot or so from the floor so that the shoes may be seen underneath and the rest of the body hidden.

Obstacle Race—There is plenty of laughter in this game. Those who do not know it are sent out of the room and let in one by one. The boy or girl who is called in is shown two or three small objects, such as a footstool, a vase, milk bottle, etc., that have been placed in a line on the floor. The order is, "walk blindfolded past these objects without touching them." The player is accordingly blindfolded, but before the hazardous trip is begun all the obstacles are removed. The boy or girl will pick steps very carefully, trying to sidestep what is really not there at all. At the end of the game, when all the players who have been tricked except the last one whose turn it then is are present, there a very great deal of merriment.

Word game—Choose sides and appoint a scorer and a timekeeper. A player from A's party is sent out of the room while B's party picks out a letter. The A player is then called in and the timekeeper says "Go." The letter is told and then he must say as fast as he can as many words beginning with that letter as he can think of on the spur of the moment. At the end of a minute the timekeeper stops him and his score is counted. One of B's side then goes out and does the same thing. So on the game goes until all players alternately have had a turn. The scores of each side are then counted, the one with the greatest number of words winning. Z and X may not be chosen.

Mrs. S. D.:—Lunch-box bills of fare are very important, and you are a wise mother to pay special attention to them. Pennies spent in the candy store at noon can undo all the good of the nourishment taken under watchful eyes in the morning and at night, and a nice lunch is the very best rival of a penny candy store. Here are some bills of fare that can be made up from dinner left-overs:

Crisp rolls hollowed out and filled with chopped meat or fish; season with a little salad dressing; a peach and an apple.

Cold slices of meat loaf, soda crackers, buttered; stewed fruit put in a little jar with screw-on top, and a piece of ginger-bread.

Baked-beans sandwiches, orange and a couple of pieces of candy.

Hard boiled eggs, rye bread and fruit.

Minced-beef sandwiches, apple sauce (in jars) and cake.

Honey and nut bran muffins are a valuable addition to the lunch box. Here is the recipe: ½ cup honey, 1 cup flour, from ¼ to ½ teaspoon soda, ¼ teaspoon salt, 2 cups bran, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1½ cups milk, ¼ cup finely chopped English walnuts. Sift together the flour, soda and salt, and mix them with the bran. Add the other ingredients and bake for 25 or 30 minutes in a hot oven in gem tins. This will make about 20 muffins.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

The sights and sounds of summer nights

Have changed; the steely stars Are glinting bayonets around The crimson flag of Mars. The bullfrogs in the reedy pond Are pounding the big bassdrums. The fireflies in the dewy fields Behold! are bursting bombs.

The cricket on the fife, Along the misty hill The waving branches simulate A regiment at drill, Soft bandages as white as snow The garden-spiders spin, The katydid has turned her tune, And now command, "Fall in!" —Minna Irving.

SHELL AIDS WAR ROMANCE.

Society Girl Finds Fiance Blind, But He Will Recover.

One of the bits of romance on the battle front, whose name is legion, came to light the other day. A society girl quarrelled with her soldier fiance and he rushed to the front, determined to throw away his life. She, heartbroken, became a nurse and soon after was sent to France. There she was assigned to care for an officer who had been blinded by a fragment of shell. It was her fiance.

She did not reveal her identity, but did everything she could to mitigate his suffering. One day he asked her to write a love letter for him at his dictation. It proved to be to his fiance in England—herself. She began taking the dictation, but broke down and revealed herself.

A complete reconciliation followed, although it was believed that he was hopelessly blind. A few days later, however, the surgeon made a re-examination and found the soldier's sight could be restored. An operation was performed. The wedding will follow when the bandages are removed from his eyes.

Destroying Poison Ivy.

Poison ivy will not be killed by a single cutting, as new shoots or suckers are persistently sent up from the root stocks. The root stocks must be exhausted by destroying the foliage as fast as it appears, either by repeated moving or by spraying with a strong salt brine made at the rate of three pounds of common salt per gallon of water. If the weed is cut or sprayed in June and the treatment repeated about three times at intervals of ten days or two weeks the root stocks will become exhausted and die. Arsenite of soda (a violent poison), one-quarter pound per gallon of water, or crude oil may be substituted for the salt spray. Spraying does not affect the roots directly, but is simply equivalent to cutting. However, there is the advantage that one need not come into actual contact with the plant.



Even though the hog furnishes the most meat for a given amount of feed and will produce it in the quickest time, it is pointed out that this meat should be produced mainly from food wastes and not from good grain that would furnish food directly to man. The great economy in pork production comes from the fact that pigs furnish a food by-product from these wastes and do not need the high-grade feeds that beef cattle must have.

Wastes on farms and in the towns make good hog feed; by-products from canneries, bakeries, fisheries, packing plants and the like can be utilized as hog feed and to better economic advantage than in any other way. Dairy wastes are particularly valuable as hog feed and promote rapid growth with a good money return for every gallon fed.

The farm orchard furnishes large quantities of wind-fallen or defective fruit, which is relished by hogs, and is beneficial if fed in small quantities frequently, and not all at one feed. Garden wastes, tops of vegetables, culls of all sorts, even weeds, are readily eaten, and such as may not be eaten will be worked over, going into the bedding and adding to the manure. Kitchen wastes are an excellent source of food for hogs, but should be kept at a minimum, because practically all food prepared for man's use should be eaten by him.



Do not feed the dairy herd as a herd, for cows differ in their food requirements just as human beings do. By feeding all cows in the herd alike, some are sure to get enough for the greatest profit and others will get more than they can use to advantage.

Cows need much water and should be induced to drink two or three times a day if possible. The average milk cow requires nearly ten gallons of water a day and more than two-thirds of that must come as drink and the balance from water in the food. Always provide clean fresh water.

Salt should be supplied at the rate of five to seven ounces a week, given as often as twice during the week. Do not use a common salt box in the yard unless all the cows are absolutely free from disease.

It pays in dollars and cents to give the cow extra care. The cow that is kept comfortable will give the best returns.

There is no advantage in cooking or steaming feeds for dairy cows. Some unpalatable feeds may be consumed in larger quantities if cooked but cooking does not ordinarily add much to the palatability of grains and may even decrease their digestibility.

Teasing a baby to make it laugh is a crying shame.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, OCT. 4, 1917.

The Germans made five air raids on England in seven days and did very little damage, while no advantage from a military standpoint was accomplished. The feeling is growing strong in Britain that reprisals should be taken against Germany. France has taken the initiative in this respect, and have retaliated against the German air bombardment of Bar le Duc, by dropping half a ton of stuff on the German fortified city of Stuttgart, one hundred miles inland from the border. Seems a poor game that one only can play at.

The Ottawa Journal is our authority for the statement that Sir Robert Borden has practically achieved the work of reconstructing the cabinet on a union basis; also that the elections may not be expected before the month of January, owing to the volume of work that has to be done in that connection with the new Franchise Act; preparation for taking soldiers' votes, etc. It is further stated that preparations for calling out the first draft under the Militia Act are practically complete, and that the proclamation calling the men to the colors may be expected at any time. This latter statement seems a little premature, as in some districts the exemptions tribunals have not been completed, nor have the medical boards been appointed, unless this has been done within the last day or two.

How Drafted Men are to be Called Out

How men in the different medical categories will be called to the colors under the Military Service Act is indicated in an official statement issued by the Military Service Council last Wednesday. The announcement is made by the Military Service Council to clear up confusion which seems to have arisen in certain quarters in regard to the operation of the act. The statement reads:

"Distinction should be made between the classes fixed by the statute into which the male population is divided, according to age, etc., for the purpose of the act and the medical categories which have to deal solely with the man's physical condition in relation to military service.

"It is the intention that all members of Class 1, that is bachelors and widowers without children between the ages of 20 and 34, as defined by the act, should either report for service in writing or claim exemption. Only those members of this class who fall within medical category 'A' that is, those who have passed as fit for combatant service, will actually be required to join the colors at present; those in the other categories will remain at home until occasion arises for summoning them to the colors.

"Members of the class called up who have been examined by the Medical Board should, when the proclamation issues send in a report for service or a claim for exemption with their medical sheet attached.

"Those in a medical category other than category 'A' will be granted exemption until the men in the medical category to which they belong are called to the colors. When that time arrives, any other ground for claiming exemption will be dealt with. Claims for exemption by men in medical category 'A' may, of course, be prosecuted notwithstanding the medical certificate."

Over three million copies will shortly be issued of a circular explaining, in concise form, the scope of the Military Service Act, the method of procedure to be followed in making application for exemption and the grounds on which exemption may be claimed. This circular points out that the selection of men and the dealing with questions of exemption are in the hands of the civil authorities. The Militia Department does not interfere until the men are actually called to the colors.

The World's Bid for Quebec's Forests

How the people of Quebec are benefitting from the world-wide advance of timber values is shown by a comparison of timber sales conducted by the Quebec Government last month and those held 14 years ago.

In 1903 the average price received by the public treasury for timber berths was \$111 a square mile. In the following year it was \$138 a square mile. In September 1917 the bids averaged \$440 a square mile, one substantial tract going at \$1,000 a square mile. This enormous advance does not represent a speculative value because the purchasers were industrial companies intending to turn the forest growth to more or less immediate account.

Quebec taxpayers owes to their forests their freedom from direct taxation. Last year no less a sum than \$1,683,000 was taken by the Quebec Government as forest revenue and this paid a greater

part of public administration, road construction, public buildings, etc. The year before Confederation, Quebec took from the lumber industry a net total of \$294,000. In 1886 this had risen to \$630,000, and by 1905 was \$1,280,000. Every tree in Quebec is growing more and more valuable. The industrial development and volume of employment grows greater year by year, and the public treasury is a substantial gainer. Quebec cannot afford to hand over any part of her forest endowment to the needless waste of fire. Every fire represents a blow at employment and the public good.

New Device to Fight Submarine Peril

Montreal, Sept. 28.—Maj. Douglas Hamilton is perfecting a device designed to make it impossible for Germany to sink ships at sea. The details of the invention are in the hands of the British government, also of the allied governments. A ship equipped with the device will be tested by torpedo fire in the near future, and Major Hamilton says he is so confident of the success of his invention that he is willing to take a chance on the ship experimented upon. The resisting power of the device with which the ships are to be protected is said to be one thousand times heavier than the heaviest torpedo or other projectiles made by the enemy.

SHAWVILLE FAIR

(Continued from page 8.)

JERSEY.

Bull, 3 year old; bull, 2 year old; bull 1 year old; bull calf; heifer, 2 year old; heifer, year old; heifer calf; milch cow; herd of cattle—all H T Argue 1.

HOLSTEINS

Bull, 3 year old up—Jas Ballantyne 1, E T Brownlee 2, H A Horner 3.

Bull, 2 year old—W E N Hodgins 1, R A Hodgins 2.

Bull, 1 year old—H T Argue 1.

Bull calf—S L Stark 1, E T Brownlee 2, Thos P Graham 3.

Heifer, 2 year old—E T Brownlee 1, H T Argue 2.

Heifer, year old—E T Brownlee 1, W E N Hodgins 2, H T Argue 3.

Heifer calf—E T Brownlee 1, W E N Hodgins 2, H T Argue 3.

Milch cow—E T Brownlee 1, H T Argue 2.

Herd of cattle—E T Brownlee 1, H T Argue 2.

BEEF STRAIN GRADES.

Heifer, 2 year old—Robt McDowell.

Heifer, year old—Geo E Palmer 1, R McDowell 2.

Heifer calf—Geo E Palmer 1.

Milch Cow—Geo E Palmer 1, Robt McDowell 2.

Herd of cattle—Geo E Palmer 1.

DAIRY STRAIN GRADES.

Heifer, 2 years—R A Hodgins 1.

Heifer, year old—W E N Hodgins 1, R A Hodgins 2.

Heifer calf—R A Hodgins 1, Thomas Findlay 2.

Milch cow—Thos Findlay 1, W E N Hodgins 2, R A Hodgins 3.

Herd of cattle—W E N Hodgins 1, R A Hodgins 2.

BEEF CLASS.

Steer, heifer or cow (any age)—Thos McDowell 1.

SHEEP

SPECIALS.

Best exhibit of sheep—E J Barber 1, Thomas Argue 2.

Purebred aged ram—R J Wilson 1, Thomas McDowell 2.

Purebred aged ewe—E J Barber 1, W E N Hodgins 2.

Grade ewe—Newton Lewis 1, E J Barber 2.

GRADE

Ewe Lamb—E J Barber 1, Thomas Argue 2, John Cunningham 3.

Ewe, 1 shear—Rexford Wilson 1, E J Barber 2, Newton Lewis 3.

Ewe—Newton Lewis 1, E J Barber 2, John Cunningham 3.

Pen of Sheep—E J Barber 1, Newton Lewis 2, Thomas Argue 3.

Fat ewe or wether any age—Thomas Argue 1, Newton Lewis 2, E J Barber 3.

LEICESTER

Ram, 1-yr. old—W E Shaw 1, W E N Hodgins 2.

Ram lamb, ewe lamb, ewe, ewe 1 shear, pen of sheep—W E N Hodgins 1.

SHROPSHIRE

Ram aged—R J Wilson 1, Newton Lewis 2.

OXFORDDOWN

Ram aged—Thomas McDowell 1, E J Barber 2, Thomas Argue 3.

Ram yr-old—Rexford Wilson 1, Elwin Armstrong 2, Thomas Argue 3.

Ram lamb—Elwin Armstrong 1, E J Barber 2, Thomas Argue 3.

Ewe lamb—E J Barber 1, Elwin Armstrong 2, Thomas Argue 3.

Ewe, 1 shear—E J Barber 1, Elwin Armstrong 2, Thomas Argue 3.

Pen of sheep—E J Barber 1, Elwin Armstrong 2, Thomas Argue 3.

SWINE

SPECIALS

Best exhibit of swine—George Palmer 1, Alex Bean 2.

Pen of bacon hogs—George Palmer 1, Alex Bean 2.

Bankers' competition—Elwood Dale 1, Fred Thomas 2.

GRADE

Breeding sow, 6 months or over—Geo E Palmer 1.

Breeding sow under 6 months—Geo

E Palmer 1, R A Dale 2, F W Thomas 3. Bacon hog 160 to 220 lbs—Alex Bean 1, Geo E Palmer 2, F W Thomas 3.

BERKSHIRE

Boar aged—George Palmer 1, Alex Bean 2.

Sow of season—George Palmer 1, W E N Hodgins 2, Alex Bean 3.

Boar of season—Alex Bean 1, George Palmer 2.

YORKSHIRE

Sow of season—J C Jamieson 1.

Boar of season—J C Jamieson 1.

(Continued next week.)

District Meeting of the Methodist Church at Westmeath

The Methodist Churches of the Pembroke district were in session at Westmeath Methodist Church Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 11th and 12th.

A good delegation was present from nearly all the churches, both of laymen and ministers. Supervision of the various churches' interests and consideration of the financial needs for the Missionary and other Evangelical movements were under consideration. A recommendation was unanimously carried that the district advance the necessary givings 10 per cent over last year. This would mean that Pembroke district will give in the Conference year of 1917-18 upwards of \$7,000.00.

Addresses were made at the evening sessions by Rev. W. T. G. Brown of Kingston, Mr. W. J. Cairns, of Brockville, and Rev. W. H. Stevens of Pembroke. The work of the Sunday School and Young People was considered and more careful provision to conserve these interests was made by appointments of committees and a district executive.

The delegates were most hospitably entertained to supper on Wednesday evening by the ladies of the Westmeath Church. A hearty resolution for this gracious courtesy was moved by Mr. Edward Clarke of Pembroke, to which a kindly reply was made by Mr. Norman Reid of Westmeath.

The Dr. Taylor, of Renfrew, presided at all sessions. Rev. Stephens, at request of the District, presented resolutions which were inscribed in District minutes referring to the passing of Revs. Dr. Mavety and J. B. Robeson.

The resolution in reference to the tragic passing of the lamented Dr. Mavety, recounted that for upwards of fifty years, Dr. Mavety had been a conspicuous leader and wise counsellor in the manifold organizations of Methodism and sister churches. He will be remembered and revered as a good minister of the New Testament, who labored unceasingly in the gospel. His courtesy, his wisdom, and his Christianlike compassion for the erring has enshrined him as one dearly beloved in the hearts of multitudes. We earnestly pray that God may assuage the grief of Mrs. Mavety, their loved ones, leaving with them the thought that Dr. Mavety gave up his life while directly engaged in the service of the Divine Master.

The inscription in the minutes with reference to the late Rev. J. B. Robeson expresses deep sorrow for his death, declaring that the lamented Mr. Robeson was a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, who by his virtues and graces won the confidence and esteem of brother ministers and parishioners.

In both instances the District Secretary was asked to convey the condolences of the members of the District to the bereaved friends.

Rev. E. D. and Mrs. Mitchell, of Westmeath, were most zealous in efforts to see that the members of the District Meeting were well cared for during their stay. —Pembroke Standard.

Our Government.

We customarily speak of this republic as a new nation, although our senate has been in continuous existence as a legislative body since 1789. How many nations have maintained unchanged a system of government for a longer period? What a distinction it would be for a republic to present the oldest structure of government on earth, and we are well in the forefront of that race now. Look over the nations and see.

Modern Improvements.

Patient—Doctor, I'm having a awful lot of trouble with the gas in my stomach. Doctor—Yes, yes, I know. Those old fashioned fixtures are giving people a lot of unnecessary trouble these days. Just step into the next room, and I'll have my engineer wire you for electric lights.

Playing For Bigger Stakes.

"Why didn't you accept the Browns' offer to take us in their car to the party?"

"I thought I'd wait. They have just an ordinary auto, and the Watsons have a limousine. They might offer to pick us up."

Also Think of the Advice He Had.

"How did King Solomon get the reputation of being so wise?"

"Well, you see, he had a very great number of wives, and every woman does her best to brag about what an awful smart man her husband is."

Some Support.

"Mr. Flubdub, I am a candidate for your daughter's hand."

"Well, I'm unpledged, my boy. If a ballot is taken you can have my vote."

—Kansas City Journal.

Our Protestants.

Of the Protestants in Canada the Presbyterians are the strongest in number, 1,115,324 being the census figures in 1911.

The Whizz Bang a Soldiers' Paper

THE WHIZZ-BANG is a small paper, published every now and then at Leamington, and devoted to war questions. Much of the matter, we gather from the trenchant style, comes from W. D. Gregory's ready pen, and there is a considerable amount of judiciously selected reprint. Sir Robert Borden's peroration on the Military Service Bill occupies the pride of place on the first page of the most recent issue. There is also on page one a paragraph from Dr. Michael Clark's speech, in which he remarked that "there is only one alternative policy to winning the war and that is winning elections."

One particularly happy quotation is from Artemus Ward's "Draft in Baldinsville," as follows:

"It isn't money we want. But we do want men, and we must have them. We must carry a whirlwind of fire among the foe. We must crush the ungrateful rebels who are poundin' the Goddess of Liberty over the head with slung shots, and stabbin' her with stolen knives."

We are all in the same boat—if the boat goes down, we go down with her. Hence we must all fight. It ain't no use to talk now about who caused the war. That's played out. The war is upon us—upon us all—and we must all fight. We can't 'reason' the matter with the foe—only with the steel and lead. When in the dark glare of the noonday sun a speckled jackass boldly and maliciously kicks over a peanut-stand, do we reason with him? I guess not. We must save the Union. And don't let us wait to be drafted. The Republic is our mother. For God's sake, don't let us stop to draw lots to see which of us shall go to the rescue of our wounded and bleeding mother. Drive the assassins from her throat—drive them into the sea."

In several other paragraphs the Whizz-Bang speaks with almost profane emphasis of the politicians who are now engaged in playing their old game instead of banishing from their thoughts every consideration but the winning of the war. The Canadian war cry at the front is reproduced by the Whizz-Bang: "We met 'em on the Meuse, We beat 'em on the Aisne, We gave 'em hell at Neuve Chapelle And here we are again."

A somewhat similar sentiment is expressed in a letter recently sent from the front: "On the Somme we gave 'em breakfast, At Vimy Ridge a dinner served with guns; We've got a red-hot supper waiting And hell is yearning for the Huns."

And this one refers to the Pershing expedition: "The Sammies are here and all is well, Over the top and give 'em hell."

Under the heading "Help Wanted" we note that "One hundred thousand able-bodied young men are wanted to join a touring party, soon leaving for Europe. Clothing, board, and transportation furnished free and all expenses paid. The party expects to visit Berlin late in the fall, and all tourists will tell you that the 'Fall' in Berlin will be worth seeing."

Here is another thing worth quoting: "Too many people keep the flowers that they have plucked for the soldier until the memorial service. Their songs of praise are not heard until the cable brings the sad news, 'killed in action.'"

"The mantle of charity does not become public property until put in use by the minister that conducts 'the last sad rites.'"

"If a man has flowers for me I want them while I am on earth and can smell their fragrance. They will do me no good around the chancel rail. That the grass is kept green around my last resting-place will be of little avail to me on the other shore."

"Here is the place we all need the smiles; now is the time we all need the flowers and the praise, not over there."

"If the fellow who comes around after a German bullet has laid one of our brave lads low and a memorial service is being arranged, to see if there is anything he can do, will come around to-morrow, we can tell him now he can be a whole lot of help."

Private Municipalities.

In British Columbia there are several towns created by industrial companies on their own land holdings. The residents of these towns have no say in the government of them, and the owning corporations control in most cases the businesses established.

The Provincial Government has decided to bring the Lands Act into operation in these cases and place these towns in the same position as other places in the Province. The company towns have been fairly well managed in the interests of both the company and employees. Under the companies the towns were developed in a systematic manner; schools, churches, amusement places, and libraries were provided.

Under the Government of the Province, one-fourth of each townsite will revert to the Crown, and the other three-fourths will bear the taxes required to develop the town.

THE DIVINITY STUDENTS.

College Men Have Gone to the Front in Large Numbers.

"Divinity, Divinity, Divinity, Faith and Hope and Charity. Long-tailed coats and poverty.—Amen." It is a college yell of one of our big Divinity schools, given more in jest than earnest, yet the yellers realize that the profession they have chosen is not highly lucrative.

When war was declared, and men's spirit of loyalty and sacrifice was challenged, many of these students volunteered. War did not come naturally to them, but by training they were fitted for it. As home missionaries, during their vacations, they had lived the life of pioneers. Few of them had not been frontiersmen. For the "Sky Pilots" are inherent warriors.

One is surprised at their selection of units. Every branch of the service has received them. Some became sappers, others became gunners or drivers, some signallers, others despatch riders, many are with the university companies of the "Pats," and others joined field ambulances, or the Y.M.C.A.

There they are, students from Pinehill, students from the United College at Montreal, students from Queen's, students from Wycliffe, Trinity, Victoria, Knox, McMaster, and students from the new Theological Schools in the West, where they seem to have enlisted en masse.

Some of the brightest and sweetest have fallen. Jack Lumsden enlisted from Victoria College in the first winter of the war. Crossing to France with the 5th Field Ambulance, he performed meritorious service, he performed meritorious service, and by his words of cheer and comfort brought solace to many a dying comrade. Transferring to the Y.M.C.A., he became the secretary for the 4th Canadian Field Artillery.

For a time he served the men from the ammunition column, but he found that he could do more effective work if he moved his headquarters farther forward. He sought a suitable centre in a ruined village of the dreaded Ypres salient. There is scarcely a whole wall in the village, but the Camp Commandant willingly gave him a battered house. He toiled all day of May 9th, 1916, gathering new stock and equipment. As evening fell, he took the load into the village and having deposited it, started to prepare a "Shake-down" for the night. The enemy started their evening hymn of hate, and the third shell went clean through the torn roof of the Y.M.C.A. There was no pain for Jack, as death was instantaneous. Thus passed one of our Divinity students, who could have, if he cared to do so, stayed back in comparative safety, but he chose to go forward.

There were two of Queen's most lovable Divinity students killed by the same shell in the same dug-out. Ed. Corkill, laughing Ed., who, by his winsomeness, had won the hearts of miners in the North Country and ranchers in the west. And Percy Caverhill, quieter than Ed., but one of the finest classical men in the university. Both went to France with the Queen's Battery, and displayed great devotion to their king, with an utter disregard of their own safety. In the Somme offensive, they moved the guns forward, and the new covering was very inadequate. The Germans were searching for their battery and a well-placed shell destroyed the dug-out where Ed. and Percy were loading. They died together.

Or does one know of a finer life story than that of Harold Owen, who was studying at Wycliffe with the intention of going to the foreign field as a medical missionary? He went to Valcartier with the First Contingent as a lieutenant in the 7th Battalion. When the contingent was going overseas he found that as a supernumerary officer he would be left behind, so he relinquished his commission and went over as a private in the 3rd Field Ambulance. After Festubert, when the Seventh had lost most of its original officers, they desired him to retake his commission, which he did. Soon his daring and skill in reconnaissance came to the notice of his commander. He planned and executed with a party of men, the first "Trench Raid" that had ever taken place. After several months' splendid work as a scout officer, his party fell in with a German party many times their number while reconnoitering in "No Man's Land." Harold covered his men while they retired, but he fell a victim to the enemy fire. For his valor displayed on several occasions, he was recommended both for the V.C. and D.S.O., and we believe his father, Major Owen, who has been serving as a chaplain in France for the past two years, received some posthumous decoration.—Canadian Churchman.

Regina's Public Utilities.

The auditor in a recent report to the Regina City Council, says that the city's three public utilities during the first five months of this year had a balance of profit over operating expenses amounting to \$18,918, or nearly \$2,000 more than the estimated surplus for the entire year. The electric light department showed a surplus for the period of \$15,345, and the waterworks department \$7,745. Light and power taxes amounted to \$14,375, and property sales contributions to \$8,573. The street railway department had a deficit for the five months of \$27,124, being about half the estimated loss for the entire year. The city general expenditure for the first five months of the year amounted to \$252,656, the estimated expenditure for the whole year being \$670,248.

The Welland Canal.

About \$13,000,000 of the total estimated cost of \$50,000,000 has been spent to date on the Welland Ship Canal. The work has been suspended on account of the war.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m. G. G. McDowell, W. M. W. E. N. Hodgins, Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month. EDWARD DALE, W. M. REG. HODGINS, Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month. H. N. HODGINS, W. Cmap. in Com. REG. HODGINS, Com. Scribe.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

Austin - First Tuesday,
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Clarendon - Last Wednesday,
Murrells - Third Wednesday,
Bristol, - - First Thursday,
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.
Wyman, - - First Friday,
Shawville - First Saturday,
Yarm - Last Monday,
ot each month.

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ONTARIO.

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Fall and Winter Change of Train Times.

The Canadian Pacific Fall and Winter Train Services, 1917-1918, are now in effect. As usual many summer trains have been discontinued while the departure and arriving time of others will necessarily be changed, involving a general re-arrangement of existing trains, which it would be difficult to announce in detail.

Passengers therefore who contemplate travelling after Sept. 30th, are invited to ask for Canadian Pacific Time Table Folder or communicate with nearest agent.

Train 542, Waltham to Ottawa, will now leave Shawville at 7.35 instead of 7.25 a.m.

For further particulars apply to

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Salads, Tooth Pick Holders, Mustard
Pots, Butter Tubs.

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WORK OF THE CHICKADEE.

This Little Bird is a Formidable Foe of
the Cankerworm.

In May the chickadees build their
nests in the cavity of a decayed tree
trunk or limb and line them with moss,
plant down and feathers. From five
to eight white eggs spotted with red-
dish brown are laid in each soft car-
radle. The chickadees eat in the sum-
mer many insects and their eggs. Farmers
dread the cankerworm, which, unchecked,
completely destroys apple orchards. At one meal this tiny bird
will eat 250 eggs of the cankerworm and
will have several meals a day.

During its migration in October the
chickadee is more numerous in the
New England states than in the sum-
mer. Throughout the greater part of
its range, from Labrador to Maryland
and in the Alleghenies southward to
North Carolina, these merry midgits
are found at all seasons. But it is with
the fall and winter that they are gen-
erally associated. No one need feel
lonely when these little black and
white birds are around. They are so
friendly and tame and some of their
notes sound so much like words that
they seem to be talking. Besides the
familiar "chick-a-dee" call they have a
high, sweet whistle of two or three
notes.

In the autumn the partridge berries
are ripe, and upon them these birds
have many a feast. And later the ber-
ries of the wintergreen, Solomon's
seal, dogwood and Indian cucumber
may be used as food.

OLD NEW ENGLAND CUSTOMS.

In the Days When Brides Were Stolen
and Had to Be Ransomed.

A half savage custom prevailed in
many early New England towns. A
group of those young men who had
not been invited to the wedding would
invade the house when the marriage
ceremony had been performed and drag
away the bride to an inn or some other
house, when the groom and his party
would follow and rescue her by paying
a forfeit of a dinner to the bride steal-
ers. In western Massachusetts this
custom lingered until Revolutionary
times. In Judd's "History of Hadley"
the names of stolen brides are given.
Mrs. Job Marsh, married in 1783, is
said to have been the last bride thus
stolen. A very rough variation of this
custom is reported to be still in vogue
in some localities in Rhode Island.
Mme. Sarah Knights in her journal of
a horseback ride from Boston to New
York in 1704 tells of a ridiculous alter-
cation of this marriage custom, which
she saw in Connecticut—to steal the
bridegroom.

Many other curious fashions pre-
vailed in different localities. In some
towns the young men rode or ran to
the bride's house for a bottle of rum.
In others the bees were told of the
wedding and given bride cake. In still

others the unmarried girls scrambled
for the bride's garter to see who would
be married next.—Alice Morse Earle
in Magazine of American History.

High Cost of High Living.
According to James Churchill, one of
the famous New York restaurateurs,
it costs the men who cater to the great
throngs of cabaret diners some \$700-
\$17,000 a year to keep things going in
the proper Gotham style. In itemized
form he reckons rent at 40 millions,
license tax and stamps 30% millions,
payroll 175% millions, supplies 327 mil-
lions.

This neat little sum is merely what
it costs the proprietors, be it under-
stood. The amount paid in by regular
and occasional habitués of the "lobster
palaces" may safely be put at 50 per
cent more, or \$1,063,975,500. Yes, high
living comes high, and it is time to
think of having less of it.

How Coal Was Named.

The name of coal was first applied
only to fuel made of charred wood or
what we call charcoal, says an ex-
change. When the use of mineral coal
began it was called sea coal, because it
was at first only found along the sea-
shore along with seaweed and other
wreckage cast up by the waves and
thus supposed to be of marine origin.
From its resemblance in color and
burning qualities to charcoal, it finally
received the simple name of coal.

Humor.

Humor is the true sixth sense. Lack-
ing it, one misseeth the joy of living.
It lurks under the serious affairs of
life as a violet lurketh under the trees
of the forest and when so found is
more to be prized than that which
shouteth itself from the housetops.

Potatoes.

The stem end of a potato is the end
that was attached to the vine; the op-
posite end is the seed end. The seed end
might be called the top of the potato
and the stem end the bottom. The buds
at the seed end swell and grow first.

His Threat.

"He must be a perfect savage."
"Why?"
"He threatens his wife with his club
when they have a difference."

Executive Ability.

Little James—Father, what is execu-
tive ability? His Father—The faculty
of earning your bread by the sweat of
other people's brows, my son.

Tree Juice.

Intoxicating liquors have been made
from the sap of the birch, the willow,
the poplar and the sycamore.

Too much rest itself becomes a pain.
—Homer.

Edmonton's Assessment.
The municipal assessment figures
of Edmonton for this year will
amount to about \$100,500,000, as
compared with \$130,000,000 last
year. At a recent sitting of the
Court of Revision there were only
165 appeals made, as compared with
409 in 1916 and 1,040 in 1915.

Man is his own star, and that soul
that can be honest is the only perfect
man.

HELPED WITH CANTEEN.

**Canadian Woman Became Popular
With Londoners.**

She was a Canadian who had no
desire to make her stay in England
a burden to the country. So she
tackled the largest canteen in Lon-
don and set about switching her
training in dollars and cents to grasp
shillings and pence. And, being Cana-
dian, she quickly picked it up. Also,
being Canadian and thus unsaddled
with the rules and regulations, the
constitution and by-laws, of class,
she made many friends among the
munitioners.

They were a kindly lot, those mun-
itioners, many of them old men and
many very young for factory life. To
their own people, serving them from
behind the counter beside the Cana-
dian, they never presumed to speak
beyond the exigencies of the canteen
business. An English workman
never speaks to his fellow-country-
man superior until he is spoken to.
But they soon found that English
rules did not apply with the Cana-
dian.

And so they were always on the
watch to help her—to carry her wa-
ter and milk pails, to pull obstacles
from her way as she passed through
the yards, to ease her duties in the
many ways that readily present
themselves to a class that has always
been the servant. And a distinct riv-
ality sprang up in these services.

Leaving the booth one day for hot
water in one of the shops, several
old men waddled up to take her pail.
She showed them it was empty, but
the first to reach her persisted. The
second, with fertile ingenuity, made
a place for himself at her other side.
"I'll go along with you, miss," he ex-
plained, ignoring his fellow-work-
man on the other side. "It isn't nice
for a lady to go through all these fur-
naces." And as he left her at the
booth again, the other old chap tod-
dled along on the other side with
the filled pail, he raised his cap. "I
hope you'll be back again, miss," he
said. But the making of dates was
not part of her work.

There was always dearth of copper
change, for the purchases were small
and always in odd pence or halfpen-
nies. But the difficulty was solved
by the men collecting from the stores
all the pennies they could get. The
lunches that were carried from the
booth had to be wrapped in paper, and
the supply often ran short. One day
a grouchy old munitioner com-
plained that there was no paper. Where-
upon one standing near scurried
away and returned with an armful.
"I won't give them a chance to
get cross with you, miss," he said.

Another time a group of boys was
working hard in the shadow of a
shop all through the dinner hour.
Presently one lad detached himself
and came to the booth. "D'ye need
any papers to-day?" he inquired anx-
iously. When she assured him that
they were always needed, he beckon-
ed to the group and in a long file
they came, each with a pile of paper
in his arms cut to the proper size.
"We're going to do it every day for
you," the boy promised.

Here and there were those with re-
latives or friends in Canada or the
United States. To most of them it
was all "America." And they would
stand about, munching slowly at
their food, to hear the "American"
accent so strange to their ears. One
day an old fellow, having surrepti-
tiously scrubbed his dirty face with
a drier handkerchief, opened con-
versation.

"They tells me you're Canadian,
miss. Well, well! I never talked to
one before. . . . We all 'ave our
peculiarities, don't we? When I go
up north they says: 'Aha, you're
Cockney.'" He wiped his face once
more and grinned at his preliminary
conversational success. "I 'ave a
brother out there in North Dakota."
"But that's in the United States,"
corrected the Canadian.

He puzzled over that a moment.
Then: "But you're from America?"
Seeing something further mystification,
he hastily closed the conversation
and fled. "Good-bye, miss. I'm glad
I met you."

Now and then an old man opened
up to her something of his history.
In a moment of confidence he told
her why, at his age, he was still
working. And it was a real joke to
him.

"Me an' my misus 'ad some
money left us. So we bought a poul-
try farm down Eastbourne way.
Goin' to make a heap o' money, we
was." He chuckled as he swallowed
his third cup of tea.

"How did it pay?" inquired the
Canadian.

"Miss," he warned solemnly, "if
you want to lose money go poultry
farmin'. You see, we didn't know
nothin' about it, an' we bought on
the north-east side of a hill. And
the chickens got cold, an' the cows
got cold. We might 'a been rich if
we'd bought on the south-west." He
wiped his lips and chuckled again.
"O' course, it wasn't so bad as if
we'd made that money. . . . Good-
bye, miss. It's nice 'avin' a jaw with
you."

When the Canadian came to leave
the men held a fete about her booth
—a silent affair in which they mere-
ly spent a lot of money and said
nothing. The day was a record one
for receipts. Those many thousands
of men had gathered to express their
appreciation of the Canadian method
of treating the workingman.—By
Lacey Amy.

TAILORING

We have always in stock a
good assortment for you to
make choice of your suit from

We have also in stock
An up-to-date line of Fall Overcoats
in dark, gray and black.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

CONFEDERATION

"Money Saved
Is Money Made"
Get rates from
CONFEDERATION LIFE
Est. 1871.
"Maximum Insurance
at Minimum Cost."

YOUNG MEN—Our Special Military
Policy is not to be equalled on the market
today.

Consult our Agent today.

Mail Contract.
SEALED TENDERS addressed to
the Postmaster General will be received
at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the
26th October, 1917, for the conveyance
of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed
Contract for four years, six times per
week on the route

Charteris Rural Route No. 2
via Greeremount, Rooney, Creemorne
and Thornby, from the Postmaster Gen-
eral's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further in-
formation as to conditions of proposed
Contract may be seen and blank forms
of Tender may be obtained at the Post
Offices of Charteris, Greeremount, Rooney,
Creemorne, Thornby, and at the
office of the Post Office Inspector, Ot-
tawa.

P. T. COOLICAN,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, Sept. 12th, 1917.

Shingles for Sale.
A car-load of New Brunswick
Shingles on hand for sale. Apply to
H. T. ARGUE,
Shawville, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of Clarendon.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given
to all Proprietors of Real Estate and
Resident Householders of this Municipality,
that the Collection Roll of School
Taxes, as established by the School
Commissioners of this Municipality, has
been made and completed, and that it
now is and will remain in my possession
for inspection by parties interested, dur-
ing thirty days from this notice, during
which time it may be amended; any
ratepayer may, during the said delay,
complain of such roll, which shall be
taken into consideration and homologated,
with or without amendment, at the
meeting of the commissioners to take
place on the 20th day of October at my
office, at the hour of one o'clock in the
afternoon; but such delay expired, it
shall come into force, and every person
interested, after having taken cogniz-
ance thereof, if he so desires, shall pay
the amount of his taxes to the under-
signed, at her office, within the twenty
days following the said delay of thirty
days, without further notice.

Given at Shawville, this nineteenth
day of the month of September, 1917.

M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale her well
known property, situated on Main Street,
Village of Shawville, (opposite Methodist
church). Large dwelling house in good
repair, and large plot of ground, fronting
on Main and Lang Streets. For terms
and full particulars apply to
MRS. H. MATHESON,
Shawville.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For sale a property situated on the
north side of Lang St., being lot No. 80.
A good dwelling house, stable, kitchen
and well. Very centrally located. For
particulars apply to
MRS. E. E. McCUAIG,
Shawville, Que.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$13.50
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.75 to 2.00
Oats, per bushel, 50c.
Beans per bushel, \$7.00.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 30c
Potatoes per bag, 1.75.
Eggs per dozen 40c.
Wool, washed, 75c.; unwashed, 55c.
Hides per 100 lbs. 12.00
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each
Horse Hides each 6.00
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.50
Veal Skins, each 90c

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quot-
ations:
Butter, in prints 40c to 43c
Butter in pails 35 to 40c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 48 to 50c
Potatoes per bag, \$1.60
Pork per 100 lbs \$20.00 to 22.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$11.00 to \$13.00
Oats per bushel 65c
Hay per ton 10.00 to 13.50

INSURANCE

AT THE LOWEST RATES IN
THE OLDEST AND BEST
COMPANIES.

No charge for Policy Fee.
Call or write for Rates and Particulars.

E. FARIS, INSURANCE AGENT,
BRECKENRIDGE - QUEBEC

NO SHOOTING

All parties are cautioned against using
firearms within the Corporation Limits
of Shawville. It is in contravention of a
municipal by-law, and parties render
themselves liable to prosecution.
G. A. HOWARD, Mayor.
Shawville, Sept. 22, 1917.

NOTICE

Parties dumping refuse at the "Kilm
Pot" are hereby notified not to leave any
lying on the road-way, thereby causing
both a nuisance and an obstruction to
traffic.
G. A. HOWARD, Mayor.
Shawville, Sept. 22, 1917.

Notice re. Hunting.

Having lost an animal, which was evi-
dently shot through the careless use of
firearms, I hereby forbid all parties from
carrying guns or hunting on Lot No. 9
of the 5th con. of Clarendon.
SAM ALEXANDER.

Steer Astray

Strayed from the premises of the un-
dersigned about the last of August, a
two-year old red and white steer with
horns. Information that will lead to
his recovery will be thankfully received.
W. M. COTIE,
Starks Corners.

Stray Steer

Strayed on to the premises of the un-
dersigned a two-year old steer—red with
white feet. Owner may have same by
proving property and paying all expenses.
J. W. HORNER,
Caldwell, Que.

Stray Heifer

Strayed on to my premises about Sept.
1st, a yearling red and white heifer—no
horns. Owner may have same by prov-
ing property and paying expenses.
W. M. DODS,
Maryland, Que.

AUCTION SALE

The Lily Cheese and Butter Co. Fac-
tory will be sold by Public Auction, on
Tuesday, the 23rd day of October, 1917,
at the hour of 1.30 o'clock, p. m. Terms
of sale will be made known day of sale.
THOS. DALE, RALPH HODGINS,
President. Secretary.
Shawville, Sept. 24, 1917.

FOR SALE

1 year old Shropshire Ram; also some
ram lambs.
1 Durham bull calf.
Apply to
JOS. BROWNLEE,
R. R. No. 2, Shawville

Fresh and Refreshing "SALADA" B76

is composed of clean, whole young leaves. Picked right, blended right and packed right. It brings the fragrance of an Eastern garden to your table.
BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN

The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Guard
Novelized from the Motion
Picture Play of the Same
Name by the Universal Film
Mfg. Co.

ELEVENTH EPISODE.—(Cont'd).

"Drop your money in here. Give up what you have collected." And in the surprise of the threat, and under the menace of Pat's Apaches, the members of the "benevolent society" surrendered their spoils.

"This all goes to the poor," said Pat when it came Kelly's turn to contribute. And the Sphinx emptied the contents of his pockets into the bag.

There was the sudden call of a shrill whistle. The lights again went out, and when one of the restaurant attendants reached the switchboard and flashed them up again, Pat and her Apaches were retreating from the cafe, still covering the crowd with their revolvers.

The members of the "benevolent society" with their ladies undertook to follow, but were held at bay while Pat and her men gained automobile that stood ready, with engines running, to hurry them away.

Kelly and his men rushed away in pursuit of the Apaches, but they soon realized that they were foolish to attempt, on foot, to catch the speeding machines.

Glancing upward, by merest chance, Kelly saw a half-dozen men descending from the roof by the fire-escape. The detective halted and watched the direction the Apaches took in running away from the scene of their adventure.

They saw the first man as he darted from an alley into the main road and sped away. Kelly made a dash for the entrance to the alley and intercepted three of Pat's men before they could escape.

The Apaches put up a stiff fight, but Kelly and his men subdued two of them and marched them off to police headquarters. The Sphinx had something at last to show for his contest of wits with the Purple Mask.

When Kelly, the next morning, reported to the police as complainant against the men he had captured, the chief of detectives had orders for the Sphinx to go at once to the chief's office. "Bull" McQuail, the best head the detective force had ever boasted, was on his metal.

"I'm going to show you how easy it is to catch this Purple Mask girl," said McQuail with an air of superior self-assurance, when Kelly had been brought before him. "One of the men you caught last night has squealed, and I'm going after her myself."

"Go to it, boss," said Kelly with feigned self-resignation. "I'll wait here, if it's not going to take you too long." And McQuail, taking four of his men, departed for the House of Mystery.

As they entered the grounds surrounding Pat's headquarters, her watchman reported their presence over the telephone system with which the place was equipped. Thus McQuail's men found the "runway" that led through a door in the side of the house to lead to decoy them into the place.

McQuail walked cautiously into the trap. Leading his men up the runway, he walked along the darkened hall that led directly into a large room.

The detective and his men, with revolvers drawn, moved stealthily into the room, looking cautiously about them as they proceeded. When they were all inside, the door through which they had entered was suddenly barred behind them by an iron grating that fell from above and completely covered the opening.

Hastily glancing around, McQuail discovered the room had no windows, but was dimly lighted by artificial means. The ceiling was high and the walls were hung with numerous pictures, their frames set in the plaster.

Suddenly one of the pictures on the wall slid back and created an opening through which a head and shoulders, masked by a purple hood, appeared, and a voice commanded attention:

"You'll find paper and pencil on the table, Mr. McQuail. Write an order to release the two men you hold prisoners at headquarters. When it is written and signed, take it to the barred door, and hand it to our messenger."

McQuail looked toward the grating that barred his passage and saw three figures standing in the hallway. One of the men said: "I am the messenger. Give it to me."

The detective consulted with his men. They moved to the table and seated themselves. For a long time McQuail talked with his men in low tones, but made no move to write the note, as he had been commanded.

"The longer you delay, the longer you stay," said the voice from the wall

about McQuail's head. "Write the note and you will be out of here as soon as our man can go to headquarters and bring back our comrades."

McQuail evidently decided it was the better part of discretion to do as he was told. He took the pencil and wrote upon a pad of paper that was lying on the table.

Taking the note to the grating, he handed it to the masked messenger. The Apache read the note aloud: "Send the two men Kelly grabbed last night."

"Just add to that," said the voice that had been speaking from the wall: "Say in the note: Let them come back with this messenger." McQuail complied.

"Go back to the table and put your guns on the cloth," was the command that now came in the voice from the wall. With the guns of the Apaches pointed at them, the detectives concluded that compliance with the order was the most discreet thing to be done.

When they had again seated themselves at the table and their guns were placed on the cloth, the voice from the wall counted them aloud, one by one. Then an entirely unexpected thing happened.

While the detectives were in the end of the room, near the door, a trap had been silently opened in the ceiling. In the dimly lighted room the policemen had failed to notice that four strong wires had been let down and the loose ends hooked into each of the four corners of the tablecloth.

When a piercing whistle rang through the room, the cloth on the table before them was suddenly lifted, and before the detectives realized it, their guns had been jerked up to the ceiling and through the trapdoor.

The time dragged slowly enough for the policemen. They cursed and argued, bemoaned their tough luck and amused themselves as best they could for quite a time. Suddenly the room was brightly lighted, and the grating at the door was raised.

"This way out," commanded one of a dozen Apaches who stood at the door.

And between lines of masked and long-cloaked men, the detectives were ushered from the House of Mystery.

"It will be best to keep on going," one of the Apaches said to McQuail. And, followed by his men, the chief of detectives accepted the advice.

On their way back to headquarters McQuail was sullen and crestfallen. He entered his office in a quite different frame of mind than when he left. Kelly was there to greet him.

"What luck?" said the smiling Sphinx.

"Quit your joshing," said McQuail. "I'm going to leave this girl for you to get yourself," the chief declared.

And Phil Kelly, his face wreathed in smiles of satisfaction, started from police headquarters, determined to put an end to the Purple Mask's activities.

"She has made me ridiculous long enough," Kelly said to his man as they started for another adventure in the House of Mystery.

(To be continued).

SCIENTIFIC FORESTRY

There is Urgent Necessity For Preservation of Dwindling Forest Reserves.

The recent appointment of A. B. Recknagel as forester for the Empire State Forest Products Association is a striking acknowledgment of the urgent necessity for scientific methods in forest exploitation. This Association includes in its membership the largest timber owners in the state of New York. Mr. Recknagel's new duties will include a thorough investigation of forest conditions in New York, with especial reference to the Adirondacks, and specifically advising the Association respecting measures necessary for the perpetuation of the productiveness of the forest lands in the state. It is now recognized that the pulpwood and other forest resources of the North-eastern States are becoming sadly depleted, and that radical recuperative measures are essential if the many local forest industries are to avoid the necessity of migrating to Canada or the western states, a movement which has already become very noticeable.

And yet the pulpwood resources of eastern Canada are by no means inexhaustible; the rapidly increasing demands upon them are fast depleting the most accessible supplies. The adoption of more stringent restrictions upon cutting is as necessary here as in the Adirondacks, if the productive capacity of our pulpwood lands is to be retained. To make these restrictions fully effective will require the employment of many more foresters. Both Quebec and New Brunswick have made greater progress in this direction than has Ontario.

Sound travels at the rate of 1,142 feet per second.



A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson XI. Beverages

Water forms nearly three-fifths of the total weight of the human body. An adult needs from eight to ten glasses of pure water a day to maintain health. Water regulates the body processes, and aids in the assimilation of food. When an insufficient amount of water is taken into the system, the blood is overloaded with waste products and the organs of elimination become torpid. Part of the water necessary may be obtained from fruits, and a certain amount from beverages.

Tea is a decoction of boiling water and the leaves of the tea plant. It has no food value. Coffee has likewise no food value. Both these drinks act as a stimulant. Cocoa and chocolate are foods as they contain sugar, fat and starch.

Milk is a valuable food, especially for children. It contains mineral salts, fat, and also protein in the form of casein. It supplies material for building muscle, bone and teeth structures; it also gives energy. One-half pint of milk is equal in food value to three and one-half ounces of beef. Milk is especially rich in vitamins, which promote growth and health. Never boil milk as this destroys the vitamins.

French Method of Making Coffee
Fill a stone pitcher with boiling water and set in a vessel containing hot

water to heat it thoroughly. Place one level teaspoonful of ground coffee for each cup in a clean piece of cheesecloth and tie. Pour out the water from the pitcher, put in the cheesecloth bag and pour over it enough freshly boiled water to make up the number of cups required. Cover closely for ten minutes and keep hot. This method retains the aroma and lessens the percentage of caffeine, which is the active drug in coffee.

Best Method of Making Cocoa
Mix three tablespoonfuls cocoa, three tablespoonfuls sugar and one-quarter teaspoonful salt; add enough cold water to make smooth paste, then add half a cup of water, boil until thick, then add to four cups of scalded milk and cook for fifteen minutes. Beat with Dover Egg beater until frothy. Serve very hot.

English Method of Making Tea
Fill an earthenware pot with boiling water to heat it. Pour out the water, dry the pot and put into it a teaspoonful of tea for each cup desired. Pour on freshly boiled water of required amount. Cover, let stand five minutes and serve. This method avoids drawing out the tannin which is present in the tea leaf. It is absolutely necessary that the water used has just reached the boiling point, otherwise much of the valuable gases are destroyed.

Preserving Perishable Foods.

Quince Preserve.—Peel one-fourth peck of quinces. Cut them into quarters and then remove the seeds and cores. Slice into very thin slices. Place in a preserving kettle and cover with cold water. Place on the stove and cook very slowly until the quinces are very tender. Drain free from the liquid. Place the fruit in sterilized jars. Measure the liquid and to each quart add one pint of sugar. Bring to a boil and then cook for five minutes. Pour this syrup over the quinces in the jars. Adjust the rubbers and lids and then partially tighten them. Place in a hot water bath and process for thirty minutes after the water starts boiling. Remove from the bath, fasten the lids securely, then test for leaks and finally store in a cool, dry place. The water should be at least two inches above the fruit in the preserving kettle, while cooking the quinces.

Quince Jelly.—Place the peelings, cores and trimmings of the quinces left from the preserved quinces in the preserving kettle. Cover with cold water and cook very slowly until it is very soft. Pour this mixture into a jelly bag and drain. Measure the liquid and allow an equal measure of sugar. Place the juice in the preserving kettle and bring to a boil. Cook for five minutes. Add the sugar and stir well until sugar is dissolved. Bring to a boil and cook for eight minutes or cook to 222 degrees Fahrenheit on candy thermometer. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal in the manner usual for jellies.

Grape Catsup.—Four quarts of grapes, one pint of vinegar, one pint of water, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger, four tablespoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of mace, one teaspoonful of black pepper. Place in a preserving kettle and bring to a boil. Cook slowly for two hours and then rub through a fine sieve. Pour into sterilized bottles. Place in a hot-water bath and process for ten minutes after the water starts boiling. Seal, cool and dip the tops of the bottles in melted parowax. Store in a cool, dry place.

Ideal Apple Sauce.—Cut the apples into quarters and then core and remove any blemishes. Do not remove the peel. Cook until soft with just enough water to cover. Rub through a sieve or colander. This will hold

the skins. Sweeten to taste, adding cinnamon or nutmeg, if desired. Apple sauce made in this way retains the full flavor of the apples. The mineral salts contained in the skin or the outer covering are valuable for flavoring and coloring. This method is also economical because time is saved and no part of the apple is wasted in the peeling. Now fill into sterilized jars and adjust the rubbers and lids; partially tighten, then process in a hot water bath for twenty-five minutes after the water starts boiling. Remove, seal securely and then test for leaks. Store in a cool, dry place.

Sweet Spiced Cucumber Rings.—With an apple corer remove the seeds from the cucumbers. Pare and cut in three-quarter-inch slices. Cover with salt and place in a colander for two hours to drain. Rinse well in cold water. Place two quarts of vinegar in a porcelain preserving kettle and add two pounds of sugar, one ounce of stick cinnamon, one-quarter ounce of whole cloves, one-quarter ounce of blade mace, one-half ounce of ginger root, one lemon cut in thin slices and parboiled until tender, fifteen tiny red peppers. Bring to a boil and then cook for ten minutes. Add the prepared cucumbers and bring to a boil. Simmer gently for thirty minutes. Fill into sterilized all-glass jars. Add one tablespoonful of salad oil to each jar. Seal and store in a cool, dry place.

Indian Pickle.—One small head of cabbage, eight green peppers, five red peppers, one pint of wax beans, one pint of lima beans, three large stalks of celery, six cucumbers, ten green tomatoes, ten onions, one head of cauliflower. Chop the cabbage, peppers, onions and tomatoes fine. Cover with two cupfuls of salt and place in a colander to drain for three hours. Parboil for fifteen minutes. Cut the beans and celery into one-inch pieces and break the cauliflower into small branches. Cook until tender, drain and add the cabbage, onions, cucumbers, peppers and tomatoes. Cover with equal parts of water and vinegar. Now add the following spices: two ounces celery seed, two ounces of mustard seed, one-half whole cloves, two ounces of mustard (ground), one-half ounce of cinnamon, one-half ounce coriander seed, one-half ounce of curry powder. Cook mixture gently for forty minutes, stirring frequently. Seal in all-glass jars. One-fourth ounce of turmeric may be added if the regular yellow pickle is desired.

HIGH PRICES WILL CONTINUE

Supply of Live Stock is Short and Europe's Demands Will Be Tremendous.

Twenty dollars a hundred for live hogs in Chicago and very near that figure on the Canadian markets—when will the ascension stop? Butchers' cattle are selling around \$11. Never before has the Canadian farmer received such prices, and, although feed prices are high, they are more than offset by those for live stock. What is more, high prices are likely to continue for years after the war.

"The hog supply of the United States is 3,000,000 less than five years ago," recently said Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the leading authority on live stock subjects. "In Canada we have such a shortage of hogs that it is quite impossible to supply our own demands from our own hogs, and large quantities of American pork, hams and bacon are being shipped into our country. I feel satisfied that hogs, provided fair play is exercised on the market, will maintain a high figure for many years to come."

As for beef cattle, he stated: "There is a tremendous shortage of cattle all

over the world. There is an extraordinary demand. The number of cattle in the United States has decreased by some 7,000,000 in the last nine years, and that with many more people to feed. We have, in Canada, the same diminution going on, although we lack the corresponding increase of meat-eating population. There has been a tremendous waste in the slaughter of calves.

After the war, not only Germany, Austria, Italy and Belgium, but every other country in Europe will have been drained of its supply of cattle and there will be a tremendous demand and the prices will soar far beyond any figure that any of us have ever seen."

Faint Praise.

"How much cider did you make this year?" inquired Farmer Putney of Farmer Savall, who had offered him a sample for trial.

"Fifteen bar's," was the answer. Farmer Putney took another sip. "It's a pity," he said "that you 'adn't another apple, you might ha' made another bar'l."

In saving the child you are saving the state.

Reducing Expenses

The war has so increased the cost of living, the housewife must make her money go further.

By using Red Rose Tea, which chiefly consists of strong, rich Assam teas, she can keep her tea bills down. The rich Assam strength requires less tea in the pot—and there's only one tea with the rich Red Rose flavor!

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



EMBALMED CHURCH MUSIC.

Phonographic Services With Hymns and Even Sermons.

The day may soon dawn when a congregation will purchase an entire embalmed church service as one buys a can of soup, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Hymns on the phonograph, a sermon on the same instrument, and prayers made to order! Does it sound fantastic?

Any sort of instrumental music in churches is relatively new. Even singing was taboo by many devout people in their churches for centuries, and still is, by some. But now trained choirs and great organs are compelling features in nearly all churches of all denominations that can afford to pay the price.

I once heard the incomparable choir in St. Peter's, Rome, on an Easter morning. Soon afterward I listened to a fine opera in the Grand Opera House in Paris. The latter showed no better training than the former.

So the world has gradually worked up from a state where it prayed and preached under a tree until now it worships in mighty temples to the accompaniment of all sorts of music.

There are, however, a great many poor churches which cannot pay for good choirs, fine organs, excellent sermons, nor eloquent prayers. That is where science steps in to aid religion.

What could be simpler than to have Caruso, McCormack, Farrar, and half a dozen other world-known vocalists each do about ten hymns for a phonograph?

If one church had to buy the instrument and purchase such records it might more cheaply hire good singers. But a thousand poor churches might use the records a la the fashion of circulating libraries, passing them around.

Then let another Talmage do the preaching for phonograph records and a second Bishop Newman do the praying, circulating these records among

the one thousand churches, and the embalmed service is complete.

In this way a cross-roads church could offer on a Sunday morning a sermon by a ten-thousand-dollar preacher, prayers by another ten-thousand-dollar preacher, and hymns sung by three or four soloists, whose combined fee for one evening of opera might exceed \$5,000.

THE BEST THING FOR DYSPEPSIA

WHY PEPsin, PANCREATIN, ETC., SO FREQUENTLY FAIL.

An international specialist whose articles on stomach trouble have been printed in nearly every language, recently stated that to treat the average case of stomach trouble, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., by doctoring the stomach, killing the pain with opiates, or by the use of artificial aids to digestion such as pepsin and pancreatin, was just as foolish and useless as to attempt to put out a fire by throwing water on the smoke, instead of the fire. He claims, and facts seem to justify his claim, that nearly nine-tenths of all stomach trouble is due to acidity and food fermentation; and that the only way in which to secure permanent relief is to get rid of the cause, i.e., to neutralize the acid and stop the fermentation. For this purpose he strongly recommends the plan now generally adopted throughout Europe of taking a teaspoonful of ordinary blunted magnesium in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt. This immediately neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation and permits the stomach to do its work in a normal manner and thus by removing the cause, enables nature to quickly restore the inflamed stomach lining to a perfectly healthy natural condition. For the convenience of travellers it may be noted that most druggists are now able to supply blunted magnesium in 5 grain tablets, 2 or 1 of which will almost instantly relieve the most violent attacks of indigestion.

Humming birds hatch out more quickly than any others; they require only ten days.

The sweet red juice of beets is lost if the skin is broken or the tops are cut off too closely. If the water in which they are boiled is deeply colored the best part of the beet has been wasted.



The Guide to True Economy

This year, instead of buying new clothing and household effects, let Parker restore those you have already. You will gain in every way. We are specialists in

DYEING and CLEANING

Gloves, Gowns, Feathers, Lace Curtains, Blankets, Carpets, Gent's Clothing. We are known throughout the Dominion for our thorough work.

Send for our Catalogue on Cleaning and Dyeing.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED

791 Yonge Street - Toronto



"One Whole Wheat Meal a Day"—that's the slogan for those who want to conserve food and also conserve strength and health. But be sure it is the whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. Fifteen years ago Shredded Wheat was eaten only as a breakfast cereal; now it is eaten for any meal as a substitute for meat, eggs, or potatoes. Two or three biscuits with milk or cream and some fresh fruits make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of only a few cents.

Made in Canada.

THE DEADLY MANZANILLO.

Beautiful Tree, Native of the West Indies, Has Poisonous Properties.

Literature on the tropics abounds with stories of poisonous plants and trees, and to this beautiful tree, arching many a roadway with its glossy green leaves and rose-tinted flowers, has been ascribed the deadly poisonous properties of the far-famed Upas tree or the East.

To the fruit of this tree, more than to the effect of its foliage, is due its evil name. Manzanillo in Spanish means "little apple" and in the Papamento tongue of the blacks of Curacao, Dutch West Indies, living in their little thatched huts, the name Manzanillo is pronounced but slightly differently from the Spanish.

It has been stated by Spanish writers that if one remains under its shade for a few hours or sleeps there death is likely to follow, or that even if the unfortunate escapes death the body will become a mass of running sores. The deleterious properties of the shade of this tree have, however, been greatly exaggerated, and as for the actual poisonous effect of the leaves and shade considerable diversity of opinion still exists, as is the case with the poison ivy of the States.

The small, apple-shaped fruits have tempted many a stranger to a much-regretted meal. As recently as the summer of 1916 an officer of a Dutch steamer had a narrow escape from serious poisoning, emetics and stomach pumps alone saving his life. Some 32 years ago 54 members of the crew of a German ship were taken to the local hospital all very sick from having eaten the fruit of the Manzanillo. Five of this number died and the rest, after serious illness for several weeks, recovered.

As is the case with the question of the leaves and shade, there are many accounts of the effect of the fruit. To quote from one writer "A fish which eats the fruit becomes infected, the gills becoming yellow and black, and one who eats the fish in this state is said to fall into a profound lethargy, with a general relaxation of all the limbs, according to the amount eaten."

The tree when cut exudes a quantity of white, milky juice, in the same manner as the common rubber-tree, and to most persons this juice has the same effect as our poison-ivy. However, if this acrid milky juice reaches the delicate membranes of the eye, temporary and often permanent blindness is sure to follow.

The Manzanillo is a native of the West Indian Islands and is usually found in moist situations.

Perhaps nothing better shows the cosmopolitan character of the present war than some figures that the British and Foreign Bible Society recently gave out. Since the war began, the society has distributed for use, by friend and foe, in trench, dugout, prison camp, barrack room, battleship and hospital, more than six million books in sixty languages.

If you never tasted **Grape-Nuts FOOD** you have missed one of the good things in life

Practical Designs



Ready for work or play is this attractive little model. It is suitable for any of the wash materials such as gingham, percale, chambray or linen. McCall Pattern No. 7914, Girl's Middy or Dress Apron in 6 sizes; 2 to 12 years. Price, 15 cents.



Here is a quaint little apron copied from the apron of the French Red Cross Nurses. It is most practical, completely covering the skirt, with a bib that fastens to the dress beneath, or is held up by suspenders. McCall Pattern No. 7961. French Apron. In 3 sizes; small, medium and large. Price, 15 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Mrs. Eugene Vaillancourt. St. Mathieu, Que., writes: "My baby suffered greatly from constipation so I began using Baby's Own Tablets. I was surprised with the prompt relief they gave him and now I always keep them in the house." Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping her little ones well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SUBMARINE MINING.

Quest of Gold is Carried on in Shallows of Bering Sea.

Few people know that men are so greedy for gold that their quest for the precious metal leads them to carry on mining operations under the sea. Submarines or diving apparatus are not used. The miners are assisted by Winter, the same stern season which deprives gold seekers in Alaska from extracting ore from the earth during a greater part of the year.

When Bering Sea, off Nome, takes on a coat of ice in Winter, the miners get busy for operations under the sea. "Hot points" are rigged for drilling through the ice down into the mud of the shallow sea, and then the mud is hauled to the surface, where gold is taken from it—often in very paying quantities.

Bering Sea, especially in this vicinity, is very shallow. Rarely does the depth go below 30 feet. Often it is but 20. New gold deposits seem to be formed by the action of the water during the open season when there is no ice. For this reason the Winter mining fields never become barren. A miner recently returned from the North told the writer that men make big wages at the occupation of "fishing for gold" in Bering Sea every year. The sea bottom around Nome is said to be so rich with free ore that mud and sand gathered up along the beach yields paying quantities of the metal.

Leather travelling trunks were used in Rome in the time of Caesar.

CURING SKIN TROUBLES

So many people, both men and women, suffer from skin troubles, such as eczema, blotches, pimples and irritation that a word of advice is necessary. It is a great mistake for such sufferers and those with bad complexions to smear themselves with greasy ointments. Often they could not do anything worse, for the grease clogs the pores of the troubled skin and their condition actually becomes worse.

When there are pimples or eruptions, or an irritating or itching rash, a soothing boracic solution may help to allay the irritation, but of course that does not cure the trouble. Skin complaints come from an impure condition of the blood and will persist until the blood is thoroughly purified. It is well known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have effected the best results in many forms of skin disorders and blemishes. This is due to the fact that these pills make new, rich blood, and that this new blood attacks the impurities that give rise to skin troubles and disperses them; so that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin disorders from within the system—the only sure way.

It should be added that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a beneficial effect upon the general health. They increase the appetite and energy and cure diseases that arise from impure blood.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PREPARING THE BULB BED.

No Garden is Complete Without a Display of These Exquisite Flowers.

Tulips, hyacinths and other autumn bulbs should be set out in October, or November will do if the ground is unfrozen. It is well, however, to make a mental survey of the garden, decide where the beds are to be made, what the shape and size is to be, estimate the quantity of bulbs and varieties wanted and place the order for early delivery. A little later the beds can be prepared. Turn under a liberal supply of stable manure if it can be had, and make the beds deep and mellow.

Set tulips four or five inches apart and about five inches deep; hyacinths six to eight inches apart and about the same depth as for tulips. Crocuses and snowdrops are usually set two or three inches apart, and these also require a depth of about four or five inches.

Where the soil is rich and deep a pleasing effect is produced by setting the bed full of bulbs so closely together that there will scarcely be any space between them.

Careful planters make the beds early—that is, dig them up and work in the fertilizer and allow the beds to settle. At planting time four or five inches of the soil is removed, leaving a level surface on which to set the bulbs.

To fill the bed with bulbs first set a row of early flowering tulips, such as Pottelbakker scarlet, crimson scarlet or Artus, bright red. Set these six to eight inches apart. When the row of early tulips has been set in place set between each bulb of early tulips and in the same row a bulb of some Darwin tulip of a different color, such as Clara Butt, a soft pink. In placing the second row set the Darwin tulips first, so the Darwin tulips in the second row will be in the same position as the early tulips in the first row, a Darwin tulip in the second row placed exactly in front of an early tulip in the first row. When the Darwin tulips have been placed in the second row set an early tulip in the same row between the Darwins, so the early tulips in the second row will be exactly in front of the Darwins in the first row.

The first two rows of tulips having been set, place between the rows and between the bulbs in the rows crocus bulbs, and then tuck in as many snowdrops and scilla siberica as there is room for between the crocuses. Go on in like manner until all the rows in the bed are completed, then carefully replace the topsoil that has been removed so as not to disturb the position of the bulbs. After the ground has frozen a light covering of straw manure or straw may be given.

The result will be that about as soon as the snow goes next spring flowers of the snowdrops and scillas will appear, beautiful little white and celestial blue flowers, followed by the crocuses, while the foliage of the tulips is breaking through the ground. By the time the crocuses have disappeared or before the bed will be a brilliant red or scarlet, according to the color of early tulips planted. These will gradually droop and fall about the time the early tulip beds fade, but suddenly the bed is aglow again, and this time instead of a brilliant red it has been transformed suddenly into a soft shell pink.

If a bed of this kind has not been tried make one this autumn.

Useless Argument.

Girlie was fond of playing with her dolls, and always called herself "little mother." One day when her mother wished to put her in her little crib for her nap Girlie objected, saying she wanted to be in bed. When her mother refused, Girlie started crying.

"Oh, said her mother, 'Girlie mustn't cry like that. Don't you know little mothers don't cry?'"

"Day don't lie in cribs, eizer?" was Girlie's quick reply.

Minard's Liniment Cures Bandages.

UNDER FIRE AT EPERNAY.

Experience of an American Nurse in Bombarded French Hospital.

"I wonder if, on Friday evening, the sixth of July, at 10.30, you had a vision of me crossing a moonlit town under such a rain of bombs and shrapnel as made the most gorgeous pyrotechnic display you can imagine? I had just undressed when the first bomb fell, says a nurse in a letter to her family. I dressed at once, and had I stopped to parley with my good landlady, who barred the doorway, declaring that I would be killed if I went out, I should have been caught in the Rue Donyon, for after I passed a bomb fell, destroying four houses. I admit it gave me a queer feeling—there's a crash of colliding planets and a gush of gas that isn't pleasant—but somehow I felt that I was being protected, so I didn't run nor swerve, though one of the Boches was humming just above my head, and all the air was filled with flying balls of fire from our brave little seventy-five. When I reached my service, on the second floor of the hospital, I found a lot of men nurses, with helmets on their heads, and with stretchers, too confused to act, and my poor wounded soldiers lying very frightened in the dark. As soon as possible, I got all who could be moved down into the basement, and by the time I had lined them up as comfortably as possible on their stretchers, the new wounded began to arrive—soldiers, old men, women and children—several dead when they arrived. By this time some of the surgeons appeared, and there being enough to attend to the dressings downstairs and none above, I went back to my floor with two wounded men—one, a brigadier with both legs blown off, or, to speak more accurately, hanging by a few shreds of tendon. I gave him serum in floods, and other things, but the shock was too great; he died toward morning, amid unearthly thunders, begging me to comfort his 'poor wife and little ones.' "And so I passed that terrible night, all alone up there under the roof, with only a wounded man to help me. When the first thrush sang out among the poplars and the town siren shrieked that there was no more danger, I trotted home for my cold bath before beginning another day. The Boches had left 300 visiting cards. Imagine the havoc wrought upon the tiny town of Epernay!"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly, VILANDIE FRERES.

Plants For House Culture.

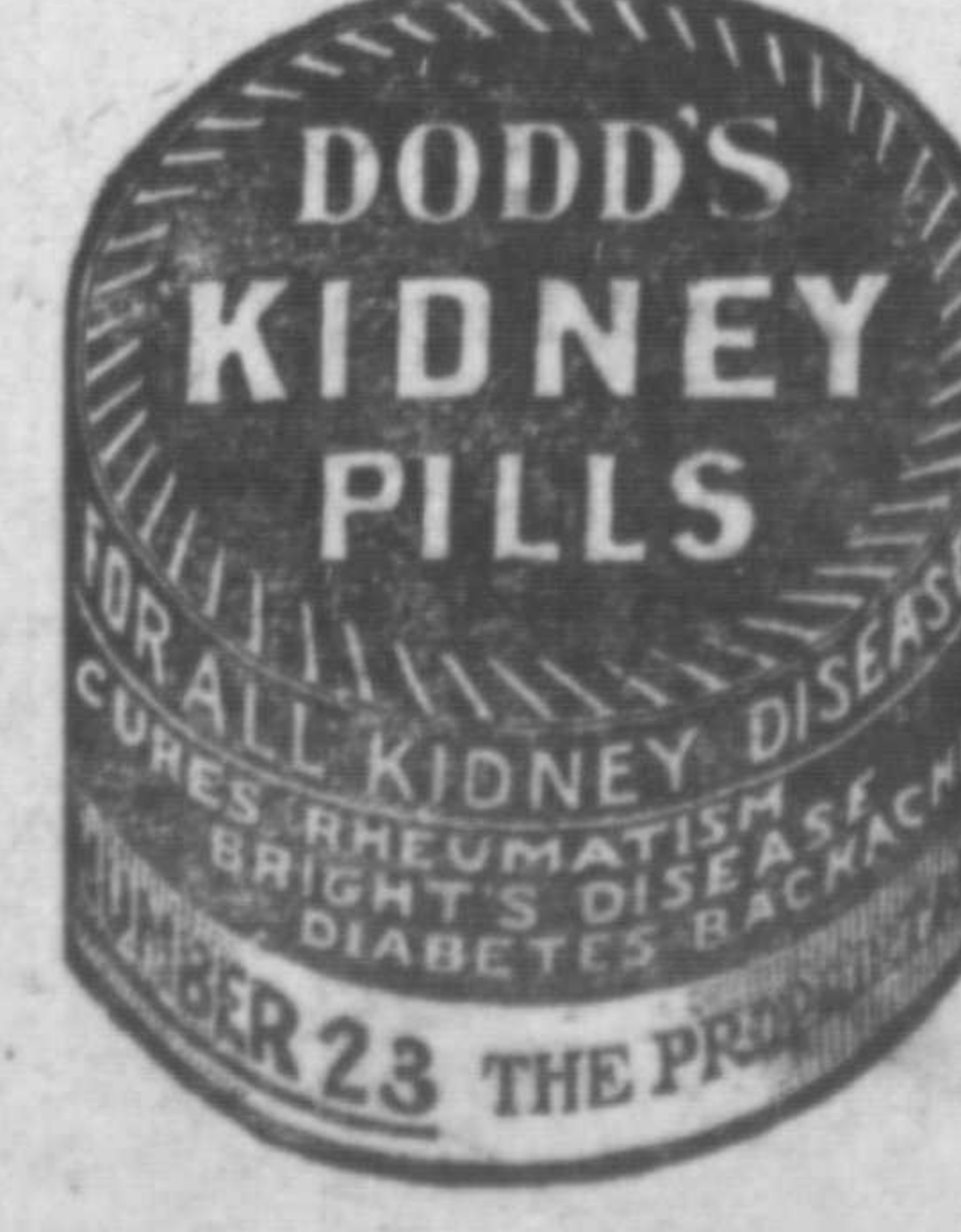
The following plants will do well in the temperature of an ordinary living room, where the plants will have the afternoon sun: Abutilon, ageratum, astilbe, amaryllis, asparagus plumosus nanus or asparagus fern, aspidistra, aucuba, azaleas, bouvardia, bougainvillea, callas, camelia, coleus, clivia miniata, a lily like plant; cobra scandens, cyperus, farfugium, ficus, fuschias, geraniums, including scented and ivy leaved varieties, heliotrope, hibiscus, lantanas, lobelia, palms, sansevieria, vinca, rex begonias and some of the annuals will do well, such as candytuft, alyssum, mignonette, gloxinias, primroses, &c. Of this list camellias and azaleas are the most difficult to grow; many, however, succeed with them in window gardens.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Fighting Hostile Aircraft.

The pitfalls and dangers which an aviator must avoid at the front are becoming more numerous every day. Anti-aircraft guns mounted on fast motor cars chase around the country behind the lines and prevent the enemy airplanes and zeppelins from remaining over our territory. This type of battery was responsible for the zeppelins brought down at Compiègne in April, 1917, and Revinny in April, 1916. In fact this invention was one of the immediate causes of the Germans giving up their "strafing" with zeppelins. The record for distance and height in hitting an airplane with this type of cannon is 15,000 feet in the air at 9,000 yards' distance across country. A very large crew is required to man one of these cannons. Beside the cannon a telephonist gets the report of the position over which the German machine is flying.

A man may be sharp but worthless—like a needle with a broken eye.



WESTWARD.

(In the terminology of the trenches "He went West" means "He died.")

Crimson the trail that westward runs From the shot swept sky and the flaming guns, From the haunts where death keeps vigil still With fiery breath and steel's hot will.

Crimson the trail to the sunset far, Countless the feet on the pathway are; Westward is peace beyond the din Where the gray ranks meet in the dawn mist thin.

Crimson the trail to the quiet skies Where the great guns' threat into silence dies, Where wounds are healed with a holy balm And the fevered rest in a slumber calm.

Glorious the trail that the brave heart takes— Though love behind knows the old heartaches— Over the hills where the sun goes down To vales eternal of bright renown!

—Arthur Wallace Peach.

FARMS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

Lt.-Col. George McLaren Brown, the European manager of the C.P.R., writes to the "Tariff Reformer and Empire Monthly," in England, urging a comprehensive scheme by which the returned soldiers could be placed on the land in so far as they desired it—a scheme by which lands closed to the public would be fully opened up—not a few parcels of land, such as were noticed in the press, and which would not give a square foot to all who might seek this means of settlement, but a plan by which large numbers could be accommodated on the lands in the Mother Country. Mr. Brown refers to the plan of the C.P.R., which offers improved farms, in selected colonies, with distinctive military names, improved by the company; and assisted colonization farms of 320 acres each, selected by the intending settler, and then improved by him with assistance from the company. Easy terms of payment are offered, carried over twenty years; but the point that Mr. Brown insists on is that it is not people out of the workhouse that Canada wants, because such are not desired in the Dominion, but people who are likely to succeed. He urges that the whole question of reconstruction be tackled with vigor on the other side.

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

The Immortal Few.

"Father," said Chester, "what is a diplomat?" "A diplomat, my son," answered the father, "is a man who remembers a woman's birthday and forgets her age."

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. **MURINE** No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. **Murine Eye Remedy** At Your Druggist's or by Mail, 50c per bottle. **Murine Eye Salve**, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**.

Record Wool Prices.

A Nova Scotia wool dealer recently sold a consignment of 14,606 lbs. of washed wool in the United States at 95c. a pound. The bleat of the sheep should again be heard in the land.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

If food conservation shall bring about a revival of the production of that most appetizing article, cottage cheese, a great many people will be reconciled to food-controller Hanna, provided the cheese is made the way our grandmothers made it.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezeone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezeone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezeone for you from his wholesale drug house.

NUXATED IRON

Increases strength of delicate, nervous, run-down people 100 per cent. in ten days in many instances. \$1.00 per bottle. If it fails to give full explanation in large article soon to appear in this paper, ask your doctor or druggist about it. All good druggists always carry it in stock.



To Tend Heroes' Graves.

Some twenty women gardeners who have been trained at Kew Gardens, London, are going to France, where they will take up the duty of tending the graves of our dead soldiers. This is a first contingent, and others will follow.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Few men are worth more than a thousand dollars a year from their shoulders down. Those who get the big salaries do their work above the shoulders.

FURS

BUY FURS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Persian Lamb, Mink, Alaska Sable, Also Men's Furs. Satisfaction by mail guaranteed. Send for illustrated catalog. McComber's Limited, Manufacturers, 420 D. St. Paul West, Montreal.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company 73 Adelaide St. Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION



Cuticura Better Than Beauty Doctors

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap is supreme, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal the first signs of skin troubles. For free sample address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."

—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass. Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness. If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

ED. 7. ISSUE 35—17.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

New Fall Lines of LADIES' FOOTWEAR are here now.

An attractive range in Brown, Gray, Black.

Our prices are very reasonable considering the cost of raw materials and labor.

You will do well to make your selection while sizes are complete, as these goods cannot be replaced at present prices.

P. E. SMILEY.
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

Shawville Fair

Fine Weather brings out Large Attendance

Another annual exhibition has linked itself up with the history of the county's premier agricultural society, and, all things considered, it passed off very satisfactorily. Like other fairs in the Ottawa district, which came off earlier in the month, the Shawville event had the great advantage of fair weather—in fact a condition prevailed during the opening days where a shower or two in the mornings or during the night would have been a benefit, as the long continued drought made the dust nuisance rather unpleasant when traffic on the grounds began to hum.

The late date of the Fair, and the favorable weather that marked the harvest season throughout placed the farming community on easy street, so to speak, consequently there was no impediment in the way of their attendance. At a very early hour on Thursday the fair of conveyances began to be heard rolling into town from all directions and by ten o'clock a very considerable number of visitors had assembled, including contingents that came by train from points west of here, and also from the Ontario side of the Ottawa, who took the automobile route of reaching here. In the afternoon autos from Quyon, Campbells Bay and Port Carleton, contributed their quotas in swelling the crowd.

In last year's report certain observations were made regarding sundry evidence of a falling off or decadence in some features of the Fair, compared with the efforts of previous years. Some of those observations would equally apply to this year's show, also. Whilst on the whole there is no apparent deterioration in the quality of the exhibits brought out, and in some respects an improvement—notably in stock, there is a manifest lack of competitive spirit among our producers. No doubt the stuff in the country but people won't take the trouble of bringing it out, hence the prizes that are offered fall to the lot of the few comparatively. The ladies even, who did much a few years ago, to render the hall both attractive and artistic, have lost much of the old-time interest in the work of their respective departments. Doubtless other engagements of more vital concern are now occupying their time and attention. From whatever the cause there is certainly a marked shrinkage in the extent of their exhibits.

Half a dozen or so of side attractions admitted this year, seemed to fit in all right, judging from the crowd of young folk who congregated around them and tried their luck with the several devices presented. Then there was the alleged smallest woman in the world and her daughter; also Prof. Coogan, the renowned slack wire performer, both of whom claimed the attention of a proportion of the crowd, while the ring judging was in progress, and which on the first day, as usual, was confined to the heavier grades of horses.

Passing on to the hall, a good display of player-pianos, pianos and victrolas by Mr. Geo. Pingle, the well-known tuner and dealer, was one of the first objects to catch the eye. Mr. Pingle has had

a piano built according to his own ideas, and some of those who gave the instrument a trial were delighted with its style and excellent tone.

A display of a similar line of instruments of Karn-Morris manufacture, occupied part of the centre space of the hall. There was also an exhibit of the latest improved Singer Sewing machines and an ice cream booth by the Ottawa Dairy Co., in this section. The dairy department contained a very choice-looking display and was fairly well filled with exhibits of the several classes of which it is comprised. Adjacent to it was something new, in a sense, as it represented the co-operative effort of the Home-makers' Clubs. This was an exhibit of canned fruits and vegetables, which had a choice appearance and met with favorable comment.

The root and vegetable display was high class, although some sections were not as well filled as in former years. There were also some very creditable horticultural products.

The grain exhibit numbered about forty exhibits all told, and the samples shown indicated the improvement which a favorable season actually shows over one that is otherwise such as last year. The up-stairs exhibits included the best display of cut flowers and potted plants that has been seen in recent years. Some went so far as to say it was the best ever shown. In contradistinction to this the arts display, including photos, paintings, drawing, etc., was small. A frame containing a variety of sixty odd Canadian leaves was an object of interest to those who have given some attention to nature study. It represented the pains-taking effort of a little Shawville school girl.

Rather regrettable to note, the poultry exhibit did not display that degree of improvement which present-day conditions seem to warrant. It certainly could not in any sense be regarded as a true reflex of the interest which poultry-raisers in this district have been taking of late years. That vacant pens should be more the rule than the exception, with this class of exhibits seems hard to understand.

The reputation this district has won for the production of fine horses was sustained by the exhibit brought out, especially in the medium weight or general purpose animal, the competition in which was keen and the number shown larger than in the other classes represented.

Like last year, the cattle exhibit was a very creditable one, yet confined to too few exhibitors to make it as interesting as it otherwise would have been. This is possibly due to the limited number of farmers who have as yet got beyond the grade stage of cattle breeding. Yet the progress being made in that direction is in no wise discouraging. It is within the recollection of a good many when grades only were shown at Shawville Fair.

The exhibit of sheep shows that the interest in that particular class of stock is rather in the ascendant, as it should be, in view of the manner in which Nanny

and her products have increased in value since the war began. The same reason naturally applies to swine, yet the exhibit in this class was not large. The trouble of carting pigs to and from the fair grounds, no doubt kept many of the grunTERS at home.

The last day of the Fair was held under almost ideal conditions, and although things looked somewhat blue in the morning, the afternoon developments were eminently gratifying. The attendance was better than is usually seen on the finishing-off day, and it was noticeable that it included a greater percentage of people from a distance than at any previous event—thanks no doubt to the automobile scores of which could be counted on the grounds. The program for the afternoon, which consisted chiefly of competitions for the specials in light horse classes, was run off pretty closely on time, and with regard to it, it may be said the absence of some of last year's features in the ring made the show to that extent at least, not so entertaining.

Each day's program closed with trials of speed on the large ring, which was far from being in a condition conducive to lowering established track records. These were the big attractions, of course, to which many looked forward and without which, in their estimation, the Fair would have been rather tame. The winners in these events will be found in the list of prizes awarded.

A demonstration in plowing with a newly-designed motor tractor was given by Mr. C. W. Hodgins, manager of the Shawville Motor Co., which evoked considerable interest among farmers. Any one calling on Mr. Hodgins will be furnished with full information as to the capabilities of this new machine.

The musical part of the Fair program was furnished by the Renfrew Pipe Band, some of whose members contributed most appreciably to the concert held on Wednesday evening in the skating rink, at which there was a large attendance. The entertainers at this function also included Mr. Stratton, Mr. Frood and the Misses McCallum of Renfrew; Mr. J. W. Hinchcliffe, of Ottawa.

This year Mr. J. H. Pettipiece of Burnham Hall had the exclusive responsibility of supplying meals at the grounds, and, as far as can be learned gave very good satisfaction.

The lady directors, who were present this year did good work in decorating the hall.

THE JUDGES.

Horses—John Hay, Lachute; Cattle, dairy—G. McIntyre and A. K. McLachlan, Renfrew; beef—James Smith, Rockland. Sheep and Swine—A. A. McMillan, Macdonald College. Poultry—A. G. Taylor, Macdonald College. Grain—E. L. and S. R. N. Hodgins. Roots—M. H. Winters, Renfrew. Dairy—Mr. Stewart, Renfrew. Bread, Honey, etc.—Miss M. Duff, Bristol. Miscellaneous—H. D. Hunting, and Rev. A. T. Phillips. Ladies' Useful—Miss Jennie Armstrong and Mrs. Wm. Horsfield. Ladies' Fancy—Mrs. McCallum, Renfrew.

Some Comparative Figures

RECEIPTS FOR 1917

Gate receipts:		
September 27,	\$580.50	
28,	397.75	
		978.25
Night concert,		136.40
Privileges,		207.00
Dining Hall,		75.00
Horse stables, etc.,		65.00
		\$1561.65

RECEIPTS 1916.

Gate, two days,	\$749.30
Privileges,	106.00
Night concert,	91.70
	\$947.00

In 1914, a good year:

Gate—best day,	\$630.00
" For 2 days,	803.50

The privileges without the dining hall are usually about \$100; night concert is also about \$100.

This year no charge was made for the grand stand, which usually runs from \$40 to \$65 per year.

List of Prize Winners.

HORSES.

SPECIALS.

Lady Driver—Mrs. R. A. Hodgins 1, Mrs. Milton Russell 2.
Matched Carriage Horses—George Hynes 1, Sam Armstrong 2.
Pair Matched Horses, farm purposes—Emerson Cote 1, H A Horner 2.
Single Roadster—Geo Hynes 1, John Dolan 2, P Cassidy 3.
Single Carriage Horse—Jas Sutcliffe 1, P Cassidy 2.
Exhibit of Horses and Colts—W J Horner 1, R A Hodgins 2.
Foal of season, Buster Brown—S L Stark 1, R Robitaille 2, Cliff Hobbs 3.
Two-year old Colt from Buster Brown—R Robitaille 1, Maxwell Dods 2.
Single Roadster (style and speed)—Geo Hynes 1, John Dolan 2.
Foal of season from Silver Mark—W J Horner 1.
Single Roadster (70% speed)—John Dolan 1, Geo Hynes 2, P Cassidy 3.
High Jumping Horse—John A Hodgins 1, Kenneth Hodgins 2.

Fathers and mothers, it is your duty to your children to present them each with a photograph. A family group is the most appropriate.

H. IMISON, Photo Artist

TRIALS OF SPEED.

Named Race—J Manary 1, W H Armstrong 2, L Hynes 3.
Free for All—J E Dolan 1, J A Dolan 2, L Hynes 3.

CLYDES.

Mare and foal—W J Horner 1.
Foal of season—W J Horner 1, A H Horner 2.
Colt or Filly, 1 year—W J Horner 1.
Filly, 2 years—W J Horner 1.

HEAVY DRAFT.

Mare and Foal—Jas E Davis 1, Jas Little 2.
Foal of season—Jas E Davis 1, Error, who 1 2, Jas Little 3.
Colt or Filly, 1 year—E T Brownlee 1, R A Hodgins 2.
Filly or Gelding, 2 years—Michael Cane 1, Jas E Davis 2, Almond Hodgins 3.
Single Mare or Gelding, 3 years up—R A Hodgins 1, W D Campbell 2.
Pair Horses in harness—W G Corrigan 1, H T McDowell 2, J B Kilgour 3.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mare and Foal—W J Horner 1, W T Barber 2, Clifford Hobbs 3.
Foal of season—S L Stark 1, Clifford Hobbs 2, R Robitaille 3.
Colt or Filly, 1 year—S L Stark 1, R J Wilson 2, W J Horner 3.
Filly or Gelding, 2 years—Harry Corrigan 1, Alf Armstrong 2, Thos W Hodgins 3.
Single Mare or Gelding—Michael Cane 1, W D Campbell 2, Nelson McLellan 3.
Pair Horses in harness—Emerson Cote 1, Joseph Sly 2, Jas D Hodgins 2.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

Mare and Foal—Harold Cuthbertson 1, Alf Armstrong 2, John Cunningham 3.
Foal of season—W T Barber 1, John Cunningham 2, Harold Cuthbertson 3.
Colt or Filly, 1 year—W T Barber 1, Bert Hodgins 2.
Filly or Gelding, 2 years—Maxwell Dods 1, Elliott Hodgins 2, J B Kilgour 3.
Single Mare or Gelding, 3 years up—J B Armstrong 1, Percy Dagg 2, Rexford Wilson 3.

Pair Horses in harness—H A Horner 1, Albert Horner 2, R A Hodgins 3.

HEAVY STALLIONS.

Clyde, 4 years up—A H Horner 1, W J Horner 2, W J Stark 3.
Clyde, 2 years—J V Findlay 1, W J Horner 2.
Percheron, 4 years old—John Horner 1, Gordon Richardson 2.

STANDARD BRED.

Filly or Gelding, 2 yrs—Ira Hanna 1.

COACH OR CARRIAGE.

Mare and Foal—J D Hodgins 1, J B Kilgour 2.

Foal of season—J B Kilgour 1, Geo Palmer 2, F W Thomas 3.

Colt or Filly, 1 year—Jas Prendergast 1, W Craig 2.

Filly or Gelding, 2 years—Nelson McLellan 1, W E Hodgins 2, J B Kilgour 3.

Single Mare or Gelding—Jas Sutcliffe 1, P Cassidy 2, Cuthbert Armstrong 3.

Pair Horses—Sam Armstrong 1, John L Hodgins 2, Graham Thompson 3.

ROADSTER AND SADDLE.

Mare and Foal—W E Shaw 1, James Prendergast 2.

Foal of season—W E Shaw 1, James Prendergast 2.

Colt or Filly, 1 yr—J C Jamieson 1.

Filly or Gelding, 2 years—H A Horner 1, R A Hodgins 2.

Single Mare or Gelding—R J Hamilton 1, John Dolan 2, Harold Beckett 3.

Pair Horses—George Hynes 1, W E Hodgins jr 2.

Saddle Horse—W D Campbell 1, R A Hodgins 2, Jas Little 3.

LIGHT STALLIONS.

Hackney, 4 years up—W J Horner.

CATTLE.

SPECIALS.

Herd beef cattle—Thos McDowell 1, Geo E Palmer 2.

Herd milch cows—E T Brownlee 1, W E N Hodgins 2.

Best milch cow—E T Brownlee 1.

Exhibit purebred cattle—Thos McDowell and E T Brownlee equal.

Exhibit Grade Cattle—R A Hodgins 1, Geo E Palmer 2.

BANKERS' COMPETITION.

Calf—Norris Brownlee 1, Willard Hodgins 2, Garth Graham 3, Lyle Hodgins 4, Fred Thomas 5.

Shorthorn, registered—Bull, 3 years up—Geo E Palmer 1.

Bull, 2 years—Thos McDowell.

Bull, 1 year—Clarence Hayes 1.

Bull calf—Thos McDowell 1, J H Brownlee 2, Michael Cane 3.

Heifer, 2 years—E T Brownlee 1.

Heifer, yearold—J H Brownlee 1, T McDowell 2.

Heifer calf—Thos McDowell 1, J H Brownlee 2, Michael Cane 3.

Milch cow—M Cane 1, Thos McDowell 2, J H Brownlee 3.

Herd—Thos McDowell 1.

AYRESHIRE.

Bull, 3 years up—Elwin Armstrong 1.

Bull, 2 years—Elliott Hodgins 1, J C Glenn 2.

Heifer, 2 years—J C Glenn 1, Elwin Armstrong 2.

Heifer, yearold—J C Glenn 1.

Heifer calf—J C Glenn 1, Elliott Hodgins 2, Elwin Armstrong 3.

Milch cow—Harper Rennick 1, J C Glenn 2.

Herd of cattle—J C Glenn 1, Elwin Armstrong 2.

(Continued on page 4)

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